

Outsiders Join in Analysis

A Believes Russia Seeking Arms Lead

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (NYT).—President-elect Jimmy Carter has an intelligence estimate of long-range Soviet strategic goals that raises the question whether the Russians are seeking a rough parity with U.S. military superiority.

Pinos Plan to Discute in 'Autonomous Region'

Heard by Marcos

MANILA, Dec. 26 (UPI).—President Ferdinand Marcos today said he had a plan to discuss with the Philippine National Liberation Front (PNLF) the possibility of an autonomous region in the southern Philippines.

There are some worrisome signs, George Bush, director of Central Intelligence, said in an interview in Washington.

He said the shift in assessment developed from evidence gathered in the last year and from new interpretations of older evidence.

While Mr. Bush declined to discuss the substance of the estimate, it can be authoritatively reported that the worrisome signs included newly developed guided missiles, a vast program of underground shelters and a continuing buildup of air defenses.

A source acknowledged that this year's estimate had been prepared amid controversy in the intelligence community, partly induced by the deliberate introduction of the team of outsiders, who were supplied with the same raw material as the estimate team headed by Howard Stortz, the CIA's national intelligence officer on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bush said the final estimate contained "a full explication of the views of the principals" asserted that he had promised to uphold the right of dissent at the outset of his tenure 11 months ago. "I feel I have made good on that," he added.

A Small Minority

There have always been officials in the intelligence community who took a grim view of Soviet strategic objectives but, until this year, according to insiders, they constituted a small minority. In the interview, Mr. Bush spoke of changed perceptions. Another high-ranking CIA official said the estimate was "a product of the community."

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Pope Paul VI blesses Christmas Day through from St. Peter's Basilica.

Pope's Christmas Message Urges Humanism

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI urged the people of the world on Christmas Day to honor Christian humanism and the value of life and implicitly reaffirmed his opposition to birth control and abortion.

The Pope delivered his annual Christmas Day message, "Urbi et Orbi," from the loggia over the entrance to St. Peter's Basilica. In a clear voice, the Pontiff addressed a large, international crowd in Italian and delivered the benediction in Latin. He ended by extending Christmas greetings in 11 languages.

The 79-year-old Pontiff, who is suffering from arthritis, chose humanism as his theme. He rejected the modern form of humanism, "which motivates many of our time, who are imbued with the illusion of being able to produce a humanism that springs only from scientific progress and social evolution."

"This humanism," he said, "forgets the innate insufficiency of man to be perfect in himself and the inextinguishable thing that destined him to find in God that infinite satisfaction of which he is constitutionally in need."

In an apparent reaffirmation of his opposition to birth control and abortion, the Pope urged the people of the world "to honor in the birth of Christ the incipient life of man" and stated that "human life is a creature of God... marked with his image and likeness brought forth for the joy of the world."

In January, the Italian Parliament is expected to vote for a liberal abortion bill that would, in effect, allow abortion on demand. The bill is expected to pass over the objections of the ruling Christian Democratic party.

Rites in Bethlehem

BETHLEHEM, Israeli-occupied Jordan, Dec. 26 (UPI).—Record Christmas crowds of people from all over the world celebrated the birth of Jesus in this small Arab town yesterday under the eyes of Israeli troops.

The pilgrims prayed in church, walked through the narrow, cobblestoned streets and mingled with residents in the gaily decorated Manger Square, an asphalt plaza flanking the Basilica of the Nativity, the focal point of Christmas celebrations in the Holy Land.

The Most Rev. Giacomo Beltritti, the Latin patriarch of the Holy Land, celebrated midnight mass at St. Catherine's Church, the Roman Catholic section of the building 4th-century Greek Orthodox basilica.

Until Carrillo Is Released

Spanish Reds Pledge to Continue Protests

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Dec. 26.—Spain's outlawed Communist party said today that new street demonstrations would be organized if Santiago Carrillo and seven other Communist leaders were not released in the next 24 hours.

Mr. Carrillo, 62, the Communist party's general secretary and several members of the party's Central Committee were arrested in Madrid Wednesday on charges of illegal association. They are now in Carabanchel Prison.

The arrests sparked a series of Communist-inspired demonstrations in Madrid and a number of other cities. About 1,000 demonstrators at the prison were dispersed by the police Friday night.

Mr. Carrillo's lawyers said they planned to appeal tomorrow the charges of illegal association as well as the judge's denial of the possibility of bail.

Communist labor leader Marcelino Camacho said that there would be assemblies beginning tomorrow—"actions, something new every day, every day bigger until Santiago is out."

The government has taken the stand that Mr. Carrillo's case is now in the hands of the courts and thus must run its normal legal course.

The government Thursday abandoned the idea of deporting Mr. Carrillo and instead decided to submit his legally ambiguous case to the courts.

At the same time, reacting to signs of discipline in the police, Premier Adolfo Suarez announced a major shake-up in the paramilitary Civil Guard and the national police. The hard-line commander of the Civil Guard, Gen. Angel Campaño Lopez, was dismissed and replaced by another general known to be loyal to King Juan Carlos.

The arrest of Mr. Carrillo, according to government sources, was carried out by secret police acting without approval by Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa.

Only after the arrest, according to the sources, was the interior minister informed. Standing orders had been that, if

found, the controversial Communist leader should be swiftly deported to Paris, where he had lived in exile for years. Mr. Carrillo had lived in Spain clandestinely for 10 months.

The secret police forced the government's hand by taking their prominent detainee to central headquarters in downtown Madrid. The government informed the French Embassy that Mr. Carrillo would be deported to Paris but overnight changed his mind.

The Carrillo imbroglio added to a spreading atmosphere of malaise in official circles and underscored persisting doubts about the government's control over the police. To counteract this impression, Mr. Suarez moved decisively, replacing the rightist Gen. Campaño with Maj. Gen. Antonio Ibanez Priore, 63.

The cabinet also announced that Mariano Nicolas Garcia, civil governor of Valencia, would take overall charge of security services, and Gen. Jose Timon Lara would be the new head of the national police.

In the shake-up, the most important move was the dismissal of Gen. Campaño, who considered the 66,000-man Civil Guard his fief and acted with great autonomy. The general is known to have angered certain ministers (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Mideast Talks Role for PLO

Syrians Reassure Arafat, Get Cooperation Pledge

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Syria, in a switch of policy, has assured Yasser Arafat and other leaders of el-Fatah, the major Palestinian guerrilla group, that it has no intention of ousting them from the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, also told the middle-of-the-road Palestinians that Syria will let el-Fatah have adequate military strength in the refugee camps and in certain areas of southern Lebanon, according to informed Arab sources.

In return, Mr. Arafat assured both Syria and Egypt that the PLO will cooperate with them in next year's proposed negotiations for a Middle East settlement and that it will be flexible on the issue of negotiating tactics.

The exchange of promises took place in a five-hour meeting which Mr. Assad had in Damascus 10 days ago with Mr. Arafat and a small group of other Palestinian leaders. Mr. Assad was then making preparations for his visit to Cairo, which led to the proclamation of a "united political leadership" by Syria and Egypt.

Coordinated Strategy

Egypt and Syria, backed by Saudi Arabia, have called for the start of negotiations in Geneva by March. They are trying to put a coordinated Arab strategy together before then and they are seeking to convince officials of the future U.S. administration and Western public opinion that the Arabs are ready for peace.

The most difficult problem before them is to bring the Palestinians into the negotiating process.

An internal debate is going on within the PLO. Mr. Arafat is known to be willing to go further in meeting the wishes of the Arab governments than some of the younger members of the leadership, both within Fatah and in other groups belonging to the PLO. Mr. Arafat is head of both the PLO and Fatah.

He is understood to have pleaded with the Saudis, Egyptians and the Syrians to give him enough time to win over his recalcitrant colleagues.

The main groups that can influence the PLO are Fatah, as-Sa'iq and the so-called Rejection Front, which opposes any negotiations with Israel.

Fatah was the main fighting force against the Syrians. Unlike the smaller guerrilla groups, it has no precise ideology other than Palestinian nationalism. It includes leftist and rightist, moderate and hard-line tendencies.

During the fighting, a personal bitterness built up between the Syrian leadership and Fatah and between Syria and the Democratic front for the Liberation of Palestine, Fatah's closest ally in the PLO. The Democratic front, headed by Nayef Hawatmeh, favors negotiations for a Mideast settlement.

As-Sa'iq, the Syrian-controlled guerrilla group, fought on the Syrian side. In sharp battles with Fatah, it was driven out of its positions in the camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon. Now it is back.

The Rejection Front was split during the fighting when one of its leading members, Ahmed Jibril, a Syrian officer and friend of Mr. Assad, sided with the Syrians. This left the rejectionists seriously weakened, with George Habash's Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine their only mainstay.

After the cease-fire, the Syrians were intent on punishing Fatah and started to use as-Sa'iq for this purpose.

Syrian suggestions that all Fatah leaders should be purged and that the camps should be almost completely demilitarized led to the possibility that younger Fatah members would be driven to join the rejectionists in spite of Mr. Arafat's appeals for moderation.

This would have split the movement and made a bloody showdown in the camps inevitable.

Insiders say that apart from the hard-core rejectionists, there is no real opposition in the movement to acceptance of a Palestinian state of the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza strip.

The PLO's Central Committee meeting in Damascus endorsed a Palestinian state without naming its boundaries. The Syrian-Egyptian declaration in Cairo also called for such a state.

Crucial Issue

As Fatah officials concede it, the crucial issue on which they are holding their ground against the Syrians is the independence of the proposed state. They reject a federation with Jordan for a larger confederation with Jordan, Syria and perhaps Lebanon. They count on Egyptian and Saudi support on this issue.

This, in turn, has influenced discussions about a triple Arab summit.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Lebanese Cabinet Gets 6-Month Decree Rule

BEIRUT, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Members of parliament gave the Cabinet of Premier Selim al-Hosni a unanimous vote of confidence Friday and granted it the power to rule by decree for the next six months.

All 79 deputies attending the session of the 99-seat unicameral parliament endorsed the proposal that Mr. Hosni submitted Thursday. For that period, the Cabinet will be exercising both executive and legislative powers and parliament thus has given itself a virtual six-month leave of absence.

The Cabinet, which is the first under the new regime of President Elias Sarkis, can also enact new laws and amend or rescind old ones in various fields such as national security and defense, reconstruction, economy and finance.

A number of deputies and top rightist Christian leaders had tried but failed to get Mr. Hosni to separate his demand for special powers from his policy statement.

Sarkis Adamant

Pierre Gemayel, the head of the principal rightist group, the Phalangist party, paid a quick visit to Mr. Sarkis on Thursday to tell him of rightist reservations about the Cabinet having the authority to revise the electoral law. The reservations were dropped after Mr. Sarkis reportedly made it clear that all requested powers must be endorsed as a package.

Informed press quarters said the rightists were not as worried about the election system being changed as giving the Cabinet political powers which the parliamentarians regard as their own specialty.

Guerrilla Leader Slain

BEIRUT, Dec. 26 (UPI).—Unidentified gunmen yesterday assassinated a leader of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and his wife.

Palestinian sources said the gunmen entered the home of Abdel Wahab al-Tayeb and shot him and his wife. The motive for the killing and the identity of the assassins were unknown.

Mr. Tayeb's wife was the sister of Leila Khaled, a prominent PFLP figure who has participated in a number of plane hijack operations. Mr. Tayeb was a member of the PFLP central committee.

The incident followed a week of violence in Beirut, marked by intercommunal fighting among Palestinians and a bombing that killed two persons and wounded three at the office of the independent newspaper An Nahar in downtown Beirut. At least 50 persons have died in the last month as pro-Syrian guerrillas and members of the so-called Rejection Front, which includes the PFLP, clashed in Beirut and the northern city of Tripoli.

\$15 Million Reportedly Paid for Fake Materiel

France Probes Alleged Fraud Against Libya

PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP).—French authorities are investigating a complex international swindle by a group of men who allegedly sold fake U.S. military equipment worth more than \$15 million to the Libyan government, officials reported today.

The group allegedly had another deal in the works involving the fictitious delivery to Libya of U.S.-designed 155-mm and 175-mm cannons worth \$15 million.

No formal charges have been filed pending completion of the investigation. Several French-based arms dealers and their Libyan contacts are suspected of a conspiracy to defraud the government of Col. Moammar Qadhafi, the sources said.

The affair began in 1974, when the group successfully circumvented U.S. export controls by delivering 110 Startron night-vision binoculars, manufactured by the Smith and Wesson Corp., to Libya at a cost of \$7,000 each.

The Startron, which operates through the magnification of light, was developed for the Vietnam war and used by the Israeli Army in the 1973 war.

Not Under Ban

The initial delivery of the 110 binoculars to Libya through France was possible because at the time the Startron was not regarded by the French authorities as military equipment banned for re-export, the sources said.

Mr. Qadhafi's officers were so enthusiastic over the initial shipment that Libya promptly ordered 3,000 more of the instruments. A contract was signed with the dealers for payment of \$15,282,000 into a Swiss bank account. The money was to be released after Libyan officials in Madrid had

verified the shipment in transit there.

Meanwhile, however, the French government—presumably on U.S. insistence—had placed the Startron on its list of banned military exports.

Faced with the prospect of the deal falling through, the sources said, the arms merchants contacted a small Paris optical-goods manufacturer and arranged for the production of 3,000 cheap binoculars, labeled and packaged like Startrons, for a total cost of \$96,000.

Fakes Inspected

French customs inspectors got wind of the operation and visited the factory, but cleared the fake Startrons for export because they visibly were not the sophisticated instruments described in the export documents.

Libyan officials, possibly in collusion with the dealers, certified the shipment in Madrid and gave the go-ahead for the payment to be released, the sources reported.

In an attempt to prevent discovery of the fraud, the binoculars were then flown back to Paris, where the dealers complained to the manufacturer that his Startrons were "not in conformity with specifications." The affair came to light when the manufacturer, who apparently knew nothing about the conspiracy, sued for payment of his \$96,000. A Paris court has scheduled a hearing Jan. 20 to decide whether to bring criminal charges against the dealers.



ON THE SLOPES—President Ford (right) with Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, and Santa Claus, Independent-North Pole, at ski resort in Vail, Colo. Story on Page 3.

الأمم المتحدة

Names Cabinet

Fukuda Is Narrowly Elected Premier by Japan Parliament

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Takao Fukuda has been elected Premier of Japan in a narrow parliamentary vote that presaged a new era of tough legislative politics for the chief U.S. ally in Asia.

Mr. Fukuda, a 71-year-old expert on economics and the lead-



Takao Fukuda

Dozens Missing After Fire Sinks Ship in Red Sea

CAIRO, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—Dozens of passengers were still missing today after the Egyptian vessel *Patra* caught fire and sank in the Red Sea.

There was still no official announcement on the number of passengers who were aboard the 3,320-ton vessel, which went down Friday about 50 miles north of Jiddah. The figure varied between 305 and 471.

There also were conflicting accounts of the number rescued by a Greek ship and two Soviet ships which were in the area and by Saudi helicopters. But about 45 persons were believed still missing. Most of the passengers were Muslims returning from a pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia.

The newspaper *Al-Ahram* reported that, according to Jiddah Harbor sources, the fire was caused by a portable stove carried by a passenger. But the paper also quoted some survivors as saying that the fire broke out in the engine room.

Spanish Reds Vow Protests

(Continued from Page 1) by returning to a hunting trip after the cabinet had mobilized following the kidnapping Dec. 11 of Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, the rightist president of the advisory Council of State.

Moreover, Mr. Martin Villa is known recently to have had a heated argument with Gen. Felix Alvarez-Arenas, the conservative army minister, complaining that second-rate officers were being seconded to the Civil Guard and the national police. The general's powers seem destined to be checked by another decision announced by the cabinet Wednesday—the creation of a special commission "to resolve the principal organic and administrative problems in the armed forces and the police."

This seemed to be an important step toward the creation of a department of defense—more than the late Gen. Franco resisted, fearing it would concentrate too much power in one place.

It was two weeks ago yesterday that Mr. Oriol was kidnapped from the kidnapers repeated their demand that the government free Spain's estimated 200 remaining political prisoners in return for the 63-year-old Mr. Oriol's life.

It was earlier thought that the king, in his Christmas message Friday night, might make some reference to a possible widening of his limited amnesty of July 30. But he did not.

False Hijacking Alert

TEL AVIV, Dec. 26 (AP)—Israeli police and troops went on alert briefly today at Ben-Gurion Airport following a rumor that a Turkish Airlines flight had been hijacked. The report proved false.

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er of the conservative Liberal-Democrats, became postwar Japan's 13th Premier on the first ballot Friday with a two-vote margin in the House of Representatives, the upper house. With 506 of the more powerful lower house's 511 members voting, he received 256 votes, which means that he did not win the support of all the Liberal-Democrats, an unusual development that underlines the party's internal divisions as well as its thin parliamentary majority.

Nonetheless, the Premier plunged ahead to form a 20-member cabinet—a delicate process of balancing the political demands, power and debts of the governing party's numerous factions. As he did so, the comings and goings of the new leaders were chronicled nonstop on nationwide television.

Mr. Fukuda, a former official in the powerful Ministry of Finance, also was emphasizing economic expertise in his selections. Dohiro Hayayama, 58-year-old son of the late premier of the same name, was named foreign minister. Now a member of the upper house, he also is a former Finance Ministry official who will carry considerable economic experience into his diplomatic dealings.

Hideo Bo, 72, a close friend of Mr. Fukuda and a former deputy minister of finance, will be the finance minister. Hayashida, 74, will head the Justice Ministry, where he will preside over the investigation of the Lockheed bribery scandal. Asao Jihara, 67, was chosen to head the Self-Defense Agency, and Tatsuo Tanaka, 66, will run the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Masayoshi Ohira, 66, had already been picked as the party's secretary-general, a good place to build support for a bid to become premier. Kiichi Miyasawa, the foreign minister under outgoing Premier Takeo Miki, received no portfolio.

Unity Bid Seen

The careful balancing of factions was apparent despite Mr. Fukuda's repeated vows to abolish them. He awarded four posts to Mr. Ohira's followers, three to those of Yasuhiro Aso, two to the followers of another former premier, Kakuei Tanaka, and—in an apparent unity bid—two to supporters of Mr. Miki.

The new balance was reflected in parliament, where Shigeru Hori, 75, a staunch conservative who helped lead the drive to oust Mr. Miki, was chosen as speaker of the house. For the first time in more than 15 years the deputy speaker went to a member of the opposition, Shochi Miyake, a 76-year-old Socialist.

The imposition of the lower house's 16 standing committees, where the real parliamentary work is done, also was changed drastically. The Liberal-Democrats lost their majorities in seven and the chairmanships of four were given to opposition parties.

Dutch SS Probers To Visit Ukraine

THE HAGUE, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Soviet Union has authorized a 30-day visit by a Dutch inquiry team looking into war-crime charges against Dutch millionaire art collector Pieter Menken, the Justice Ministry has announced.

A spokesman said that the team will visit an area of the Ukraine where Menken, 77, is alleged to have participated in the massacre of Polish Jews in 1941. The area, close to the town of Lvov (formerly Lemberg), was part of Poland at that time.

Menken, who served with the Nazi SS during the war, was expelled by Switzerland last week and is now under police interrogation at a prison in Amsterdam. He had fled to Switzerland last month just before detectives arrived at his villa near Amsterdam to arrest him.

This seemed to be an important step toward the creation of a department of defense—more than the late Gen. Franco resisted, fearing it would concentrate too much power in one place.

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The consensus is breaking up," a source said. "Maybe it will be a different consensus next year. A great many analysts are disturbed increasingly by what they see on the Soviet side—more and more Soviet weapons programs. The Soviets are developing across the board. That is bothering people. ICBMs everywhere you look; a continual steady program."

The long-range estimate provides guidance for the size and shape of the U.S. defense budget, the government's policy approach to East-West relations, including strategic arms negotiations, civil defense planning and, ultimately, the entire concept of strategic deterrence, based for two decades on nuclear-tipped intercontinental missiles and anti-missile defenses. The estimate also influences the annual "secret posture statement" sent to Congress by the secretary of defense as guidance for the protection of the United States.

Months of research, collation of photo-reconnaissance, monitor-



Thais sift wreckage of Egyptian airliner and factory it hit on Christmas Day.

Airliner Slams Into Factory at Bangkok; 70 Die

BANGKOK, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Egyptian officials arrived here today to help sift through the wreckage of the Egyptian Boeing 707 that crashed into a textile factory near Don Mueang Airport yesterday morning, killing all 72 persons on the plane and at least 18 persons on the ground.

"Everything is clear," radioed the pilot of the plane as it approached the airport. "We are landing. I can see the runway." Two minutes later, at 3:30 a.m., the jet sheared off treetops, tore away the roof of a workers' housing complex and crashed into a textile factory two miles short of the runway.

The crash killed all 43 passengers and 10 crewmembers on the plane and at least 18 others on the ground. Bangkok Police Maj. Gen. Chalit Boonsuwan said, after inspecting the disaster site, "There are probably 20 more there," possibly raising the death toll to 100.

The control tower had warned veteran Egyptian Capt. Amin Shahad of ground fog. That official blamed pilot error for the crash. "He saw the runway and it was his responsibility to land the plane," the civil aviation director, Maj. Gen. Surayuth Nivassat, said.

In addition to the 70 confirmed deaths, 20 persons were injured and 18 were known to be missing and presumed dead. The flight originated in Rome and would have continued on to Tokyo.

Israeli President Meets Politicians On Cabinet Crisis

JERUSALEM, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—President Ephraim Katsir today consulted leaders of the country's two biggest political parties on whether a new government should be formed to replace the cabinet of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Rabin resigned last week after a dispute within his coalition government left his Labor party without a majority in the 120-seat Knesset.

Labor party spokesmen said that their party leaders told Mr. Katsir today that they wanted general elections to be held in May.

But a spokesman for the Likud, the major opposition party, said that its leaders had suggested that the President call on Likud leader Menachem Begin to form a new government. Likud controls 38 of the Knesset seats.

Although Mr. Katsir is to meet later this week with leaders of other parties in the Knesset, political observers believe that he will ask the House shortly to dissolve itself and set a date for new elections.

ing of signals and of Soviet documents under the estimate. It is summarized, disseminated and reviewed at ever-higher levels and is finally agreed out before the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, comprising the heads of the intelligence agencies and intelligence-oriented departments.

'Eye of Controversy'

The more somber view represented developed in an unusual fashion, according to a number of participants. They said it came about primarily through continuing dissents by a long-term maverick in the intelligence community, Maj. Gen. George Keegan Jr., whose voice was strengthened this year by like-minded outsiders. Gen. Keegan, who is retiring Jan. 1 as Air Force chief of intelligence, describes himself as "the eye of controversy" in the intelligence community and has been contesting the estimates of Soviet intentions for 22 years.

On the basis of photo-reconnaissance of construction of underground shelters for protection against nuclear attack and new missile systems, Gen. Keegan became convinced that the Soviet Union was preparing for offensive war against the United States. This prompted him to

Remittances From the Gulf Fuel Jordan Economic Boom

By H.D.S. Greenway

AMMAN, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Two years ago, at the age of 58, Salim Shawish left his wife and six children behind in Amman and went down to Kuwait to seek his fortune on the oil-rich shores of the Gulf.

The fortune has proved elusive but he does have a job in a bank that pays him three times what he was making as a clerk in Amman. Every month he sends some of his savings home.

Jordan has no oil of its own under its 37,000 square miles of territory. But the export of middle-level technicians, teachers and office workers has helped Jordan to cash in vicariously on the oil bonanza.

Of a total population of around 2 million, there are 200,000 Jordanians, by conservative estimate, working in the Gulf and in Saudi Arabia. The money they send home has helped fuel an unprecedented economic boom here during the last two years—a boom that is only now beginning to taper off.

Remittances from Jordanian workers abroad have become the second most important source of foreign exchange, after foreign aid and grants.

In 1972, Jordanians abroad sent back \$23.7 million through the banking system in Amman, according to central bank statistics. The figure has nearly doubled every year since. During the first six months of this year, remittances amounted to \$178 million, \$7 million more than the entire amount last year, and the central bank estimates that it may exceed \$300 million for the year.

"And that's only the remittance money that comes into the banking system," an economist pointed out. "The figure doesn't include the amount coming back in suitcase money and through money changers, which might be twice as much."

Salim Shawish, like most of the Jordanian citizens working in the Gulf, is a Palestinian. He was born in Jerusalem and came here after the 1967 war, when Israel took over east Jerusalem and the West Bank. With their comparatively urban background, their superior education as well as ambition and ability, the Palestinians have become a major source of skilled workers in the desert sheikhdoms to the south. About half of all Jordanian citizens are Palestinians.

A few years ago the remittances were merely to support families left at home. But in recent years, as the Jordanian workers became richer in the oil bonanza, money has been coming back for investment purposes.

Jordan's efficient banking system and political stability, as well as the strength of the Jordanian dinar, have all combined to make Amman an attractive place for savings and investments. Much of the money sent home in recent years has gone into

board that the annual estimates of Soviet capabilities and aims might be too soft.

Normally the president is screened from debates on intelligence estimates, which often develop into impassioned, even furious exchanges. The dissents of Gen. Keegan and like-minded officials raised doubts about such critical questions as the level of Soviet defense spending, so that the 16-member Advisory Board began suggesting several years ago that the estimate of Soviet intentions include the views of outsiders.

This year President Ford accepted the proposal by the board, which is empowered to review and evaluate foreign intelligence.

In June, Mr. Bush and William Ryland, Mr. Ford's deputy assistant for national security, selected a panel of seven outsiders to join, experimentally, in drafting the next long-range estimate. The conditions were that the outsiders be mutually agreeable to the Advisory Board and to Mr. Bush and that they hold more pessimistic views of Soviet plans than those entertained by the advocates of the rough parity thesis.

Those selected were Richard Pipes, professor of Russian history at Harvard; Thomas Wolfe

of the Rand Corp.; Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, ret., former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency; Paul Nitze, former deputy secretary of defense; John Vogt, a retired Air Force general, and Prof. William van Cleave of the University of Southern California, formerly a delegate to the strategic arms talks.

The two groups, which began work late in August, were assigned three topics: the accuracy of Soviet guided missiles, the penetrability of Soviet air defense by low-level bombers and overall Soviet strategic capabilities and objectives. There was a debate on whether to do estimates on Soviet capabilities in anti-submarine warfare but the issue was dropped because of violent opposition by the Navy on security grounds.

As related by participants in both the team headed by Prof.

Soviet Rocket Tests

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union has announced that it will test-fire rockets into the Baikonur sea this week in the fourth series of practice launches in the area this year.

Sands Are Moving 8 Miles a Year

Advancing Desert Perils Egypt's Farn

By Stuart Auerbach

CAIRO (UPI)—Egypt's Western Desert is pushing toward the Nile Delta like a relentless sea, threatening the rich farmland there that supplies most of the food for this country, an Egyptian-born U.S. geologist has found.

A series of photographs of the Western Desert taken during the last 10 years from space clearly shows the advance of the sands in a way that cannot be seen from the ground, said Dr. Faruk Bas, research director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum in Washington.

The sands are moving toward the farmland by as much as eight miles a year, said Mr. Bas, who predicted the sands will encroach on some of Egypt's farming land on the Nile Delta and the fertile growing areas of the Sudan to the south, which is the breadbasket of Africa.

"It is a massive, enormously fast-moving sand sea. The areas that are not desert now will be taken over within 20 years unless we do something," said Mr. Bas, who taught geology to the astronauts who explored the moon.

"It is going to cover an enormous area of good land along the Nile and in the Sudan. If you cover the Sudan, you cover the food bowl of Africa."

Mr. Bas was a principal investigator for earth-orbit photog-

raphy during the joint U.S.-Soviet space flight 17 months ago that provided the latest pictures of the encroachment of the desert on some of Egypt's farming land.

Mr. Bas led a six-day trek into the Western Desert recently to check what the space photos showed and to collect samples of desert sand for laboratory analysis.

While the movement of desert sand, because it has been known to the Bedouins for centuries, its threat to farmlands has been generally unnoticed. But John Farley, a U.S. Department of Agriculture expert here, said the shifting sands are threatening Egypt's food to reclaim desert land for farming.

"We probably have a large with," he said. "It seems to be

(Continued from Page 1)

delegation to the Geneva conference.

The Arab governments are in favor of such a delegation but the Palestinians still oppose it for fear, they say, that it would make it impossible for them to block a last-minute move to impose a federation on the proposed state.

In spite of the continuing controversy, Arab diplomats predict that a single Arab delegation will eventually be inevitable because of U.S. and Israeli opposition to an independent Palestinian delegation.

Weapons Issue

The most immediate issue on which Syrians and Palestinians take opposing views involves the weapons that the guerrillas have in the camps.

But the Syrian position is said to have softened. Mr. Assad is reported to have assured Fatah that Egypt and Syria have agreed on a joint program for military training, upgrading of equipment and joint planning in which they want the Palestinians to take part.

This is seen as a Syrian-Egyptian concession to the Palestinian cause that unless the Arabs combine negotiations with military pressure on Israel, they will have no chance of reaching their negotiating objectives.

Palestinian sources say that Fatah has agreed with Syria that

Madagascar Riots Over, Aides Say

TANANARIVE, Madagascar, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Authorities here reported a return to calm and the start of negotiations between rival Comorian and Malagasy factions in the Majunga area of Madagascar, the scene last Tuesday of race riots which left 121 dead and 250 injured.

Unofficial sources said that the number of injured requiring treatment in Majunga hospitals was still rising, although street violence, which raged Tuesday and Wednesday and in which numerous homes were burned, had died down.

Some Majunga shops and offices reopened Thursday and dozens returned to their homes after the street battles that broke out after a fight between two children. The children, one a Malagasy and the other an immigrant from the Comoro Islands, were quickly joined in the fight by their parents.

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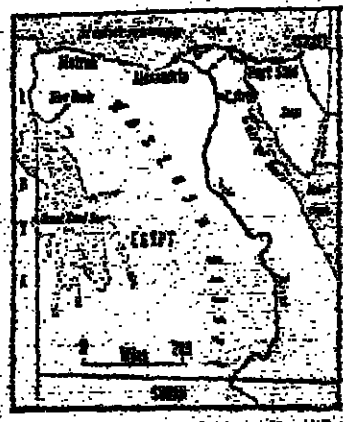
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A real struggle is a food supply for the people of Egypt.

The United Nations in the North Africa region for the first time under the auspices of the United Nations.

Chances

Algeria, also a food supply for the people of Egypt, has been a major factor in the North African region for the first time under the auspices of the United Nations.

Special

These photos, he said, were taken in a desert area in a north-south direction. The light-colored sand, he said, was a result of the wind blowing from the north, which carries sand from the desert to the sea.

On a follow-up

Mr. Bas of photographs of the desert taken during the joint U.S.-Soviet space flight 17 months ago that provided the latest pictures of the encroachment of the desert on some of Egypt's farming land.

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Finn Is Named

As Aide for Na-

UNITED NATIONS

(Reuters)—The General Assembly last week appointed a Finnish as UN undersecretary for disarmament.

He will succeed Sean M. T. of Denmark, who is Mr. Antikainen, who is secretary-general of the UN.

Mr. Antikainen, who is secretary-general of the UN, was named by the UN as its new representative.

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Media Tend to Ignore Him

The Allure of Following Ford Fades With His Presidency

By Lou Cannon

YALL, Colo., Dec. 26 (WP)—While House staff members are now being charged rent for ski lodges last year they borrowed, they are no longer being charged. And only three daily newspapers are bothering to staff Mr. Ford's final trip as President of this winter holiday resort, where news is as scarce as snow.

There are signs of the special U.S. politics when a president is on the threshold of leaving the enormous power invested in his office.

That anticipated power loss is apparent in Yall, where interest is centered on the incoming administration. Jimmy Carter's name is rarely heard in Yall, a wealthy

resort community where the Fords have spent their last nine Christmases.

Mr. Ford is valued here, and probably always will be, because he stayed in a condominium a decade ago and because his identification with the community has been good for business. While it is Mr. Ford's winter skiing trips here that have been highly publicized, local businessmen say that his identification with the town has meant most in summer, when Yall has difficulty competing with better-known Colorado resorts.

The citizens of Yall showed their appreciation on Nov. 2 when the town's two precincts gave Mr. Ford 1,250 votes to 261 for Mr. Carter and 32 for Eugene McCarthy.

An old Yall friend of Mr. Ford, after chatting with him at a party last week, said that Mr. Ford seemed "tired and lacking some of the zip and vitality he used to have."

Mr. Ford, 64, had every right to be tired after his first day of skiing here. But it was not the sort of remark that the friend would have made a year ago.

The President's change of status next month is most apparent in the news coverage of his coming and going. A year ago, his activities in Yall were minutely reported by a dozen newspapers and Colorado television stations. Now Mr. Ford gets taken coverage from the networks, the wire services, three newspapers (the Chicago Tribune, The Washington Post and The New York Times) and a Denver TV station.

Photographers come in that not even the Colorado papers use pictures of the President skiing.

A year ago photographers swarmed over the mountain, hoping for a picture of Mr. Ford falling. They got their wish on two occasions, reinforcing the image of a clumsy president, although Mr. Ford was in fact skiing with a high degree of skill.

White House officials, blending official duties with frequent rounds of skiing, seem to have accepted with good grace their forthcoming loss of authority. They seem sensitive on only one subject, the cost of Mr. Ford's holiday trip.

Compiling the Cost

Officials said that it will take a few days for them to compile the cost of the two-week holiday, including that of sending Air Force One and a backup plane on a 3,500-mile round trip from Andrews Air Force Base, Md., to Grand Junction, Colo., with a stop at Ann Arbor, Mich., where Mrs. Ford resided on a honorary degree from the University of Michigan.

A commercial airline official estimated the transportation costs at nearly \$80,000.

But Mr. Ford is paying his family's transportation costs. He also is paying for his own ski lift tickets here and the \$110-a-day difference it costs him to exchange houses with Texas oilman Richard Bass. Mr. Ford pays \$300-a-day rental for Bass home on a secluded, well-guarded street and rents his condominium to Mr. Bass for \$150 a day.

From his perspective as a citizen, he (Mr. Ford) could get on United Airlines and fly out here and he would pay exactly what he is paying now," said White House chief of staff, Richard Cheney. "All the other costs are incurred in his capacity as President and commander in chief and would apply wherever he or any other president goes."

Watergate Figure Guilty of Fraud

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Watergate courier Anthony Ulasiewicz was convicted Thursday of failing to report on time to the Internal Revenue Service the \$41,000 he was paid for delivering more than \$200,000 to the Watergate burglars.

The burglars were the men who did the breaking and entering in the Watergate case which eventually forced President Richard Nixon out of office.

The former New York City policeman faces a possible sentence of six years in jail and a \$10,000 fine. A jury spokesman said that the panel felt Ulasiewicz "had no adequate explanation why he didn't file."

He said that, although there was considerable discussion, no juror ever suggested acquittal.

U.S. Army Orders New Helicopter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Army has approved the start of production on an advanced troop-carrier assault helicopter that could cost \$3.4 billion.

The Army said it has awarded the contract for the aircraft to the Sikorsky Aircraft Division of United Technologies Corp.

The Sikorsky plans call for an eventual purchase of 1,197 of the twin-engine helicopters, designed to replace the UH-1 "Huey" helicopter.

The new helicopter will be designed to carry a full squad of 11 soldiers along with arms of all calibers.

The Army says it will be capable of surviving on battlefields of the 1980s and beyond when almost all aircraft and other weapons are expected to be more lethal.

over Manhattan—A hot-air balloon, piloted by an unemployed draftsman who "just wanted to give New Yorkers a chance to see a balloon in flight," sails past the Empire State Building on its way to Queens from Staten Island. The pilot landed safely but was promptly presented by the police with two summonses.



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Before 1970 Elections

Firms Said to Have Offered To Aid U.S. in Barring Allende

By Seymour Hersh

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT)—The Anaconda Co. and other concerns active in Latin America secretly offered to funnel at least \$500,000 through the State Department to a conservative candidate in the 1970 Chilean elections, State Department documents show.

The 1970 offer of financial aid, made to Charles Meyer, a former assistant secretary of state for Latin America, was rejected at the time, the documents show.

There is no evidence that the offer involved anything illegal.

The documents, provided to The New York Times by Edward Korry, former ambassador to Chile, and independently verified by The Times, show that Jay Parkinson, former chairman of the board of Anaconda, who is also the president of the prestigious Council for Latin America, met on April 10, 1970, with high State Department officials to urge that the U.S. government actively intervene to prevent the election of Salvador Allende.

No Recollection

Mr. Parkinson said that he had "no recollection" of any offers of financial aid.

He did recall, he said, attending the State Department meeting in question but said that the thrust of the presentation had been made by Jose Decabas, who was then president of the Council for Latin America. "I simply went along," Mr. Parkinson said.

Mr. Decabas said that the council had "never offered any cash. I don't know whether council members did it or not," he added. "We have 200 members who do what they want."

The Korry documents show, however, that some members of the council offered to help provide the political funds as part of a joint operation it was urging on the U.S. government.

The Council for Latin America, now known as the Council of the Americas, was organized in 1963 at the request of President John Kennedy, who was then seeking more support for his Latin American policies. Its member companies control 85 per cent of U.S. private investments in Latin America and have wide influence in Washington.

Secretly Active

The documents provide the first published evidence that the council has ever been secretly active on behalf of politicians in Latin America. Such political activity has repeatedly been denied by council members.

The documents also raise additional questions about the testimony by officials of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. during 1973 hearings into ITT's involvement in Chile. The hearings were by the Multinational Corporations Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP)—The first of 14 black marines accused of a commando attack on whites they believed were members of the Ku Klux Klan was ordered court-martialed Thursday on six counts of conspiracy and assault.

The special court-martial of Cpl. E.F. Henry, 30, will begin Wednesday, a base spokesman said. No decision has been announced on whether charges against the 13 other blacks will be dropped or pressed because pretrial investigations are still in progress.

Some civil rights groups have expressed concern for the blacks, who claim they mistakenly thought they were breaking up a meeting of the KKK when they invaded a barracks room with clubs and sawed axes on Nov. 13. The Klan's meeting room was two doors away, the Marine Corps later disclosed.

A list of 16 Klan members at Camp Pendleton was found in the barracks at which the attack occurred, a base spokesman said.

Of the 16, a dozen were later transferred to other bases, mainly in the South. Another is listed as a deserter and another is on medical leave. Two, who are still here, are described as only "half-hearted" Klansmen.

Worker Is Attacked At Ga. Rape Center

ATLANTA, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Rape Crisis Center at Grady Memorial Hospital has been moved to a more secure location after an employee of the center was raped, a hospital spokesman said.

Police said that the employee was tied to a bed and raped on Nov. 27. The Rape Crisis Center provides psychological treatment and advice to rape victims.

No 'New Generation' in Carter's Cabinet

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (WP)—Along with the still-to-be-named senior White House staff members, 17 persons will form the inner core of the Carter administration—the Cabinet.

What kind of a group are they and what do they say about the character of the new government? When that question was put to members of Congress, officials of the Carter transition team and students of government, the answers were as varied as the individuals asked. But some points were frequently repeated.

The Carter appointees are long on credentials and short on constituency loyalties. They are high in intellect and low in ideology. They are moderate, middle-aged men and women whose talents were tested in a previous administration—and who would have caught the eye of any Democrat assembling a government in the winter of 1976.

They are a lot like their predecessors, not only those in past Democratic administrations but also those who took office with Richard Nixon eight years ago. One of them—energy czar James Schlesinger—was, in fact, a prominent official of the Nixon administration. And fewer than half the 17 are partisan enough to list their Democratic affiliations—if they have them—in their official biographies.

The Carterites are not outsiders or examples of "a new generation of leaders," which is fine with many students of government—but not with Mr. Carter had predicted in advance.

In an interview in July, the President-elect said, "I can't say I would never use somebody who had served in a previous administration. Obviously, I will use some. But my inclination would be to go to a new generation."

Previous Experience

As it has turned out, Mr. Carter's "new generation" has accumulated 38 years of previous experience in government offices—most of it at high levels of responsibility—and an additional 34 years in elective office. Only two of the 17—Mrs. Jaganita Kresps in the Department of Commerce and Ray Marshall in the Department of Labor—are newcomers to governmental responsibilities.

The other Carter team members have the experience—and the scars—of previous service in such demanding jobs as assistant secretary of defense, secretary of the Air Force, director of the Bureau of the Budget, domestic assistant to the president, special counsel to the president, ambassador and lesser offices.

In a real sense, the Carter team represents much less of a break from the past than is normally the case when there is a change of both presidents and parties.

John Kennedy and Richard Nixon each began their administrations with only two veterans of past governments in their Cabinets. Mr. Carter gave 5 of the 11 cabinet chairs to veterans of previous administrations.

Mr. Carter's 17 appointees average 49.5 years of age—four years younger than their counterparts at the start of the Nixon administration but about a year older than the original Kennedy team.

The age range is narrow. The youngest, the nominee as ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, is 44—eight years younger than Mr. Carter. The oldest, the nominee as secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, is 70—seven years older than Mr. Carter. Ten of the 17 were like Mr. Carter himself, born in the 1920s.

Mr. Carter said that they represent "a wide diversity of background and opinion, even political philosophy." But that is not clear to students of government, who tend to see the new administration as a cautiously chosen assemblage, picked by a man who is acutely conscious of the tenuous character of his own electoral mandate.

Nelson Polsky, a University of California political scientist, noted that Mr. Carter's choices are, for the most part, "very tenuously linked to the interest groups that are the clients of their agencies."

The farmers got a farmer, Rep. Bob Bergland of Minnesota, for agriculture, but Rep. Bergland also had support from consumer groups.

Organized labor did not get its first choice for labor secretary from Mr. Carter any more than it did from Mr. Nixon—even though it thought it had much more influence with Mr. Carter. Both men picked 40-year-old academic economists and labor can only hope at this point that it comes to like Ray Marshall as well as it liked George Shultz.

The mayors failed with Mr. Carter, as they had with Mr. Nixon, to establish the principle that the position of secretary of housing and urban development

is a job for someone with professional roots in the cities.

The mayors seem no happier with Mrs. Patricia Harris, Mr. Carter's choice, than they were with George Romney, Mr. Nixon's nominee.

Business, which fared well in the Nixon Cabinet, is being kept at a greater distance by Mr. Carter. Michael Blumenthal, the Treasury secretary, is something of a maverick on the Business Council, and Mrs. Kresps, the commerce secretary, is an academic, not a businessman, who spoke of her main mission as encouraging business not to increase its profit but "to improve human welfare."

Despite Mr. Carter's effort to construct a team "very resistant" to special-interest pressures, as Mr. Polsky put it, most of the criticism has come from liberals who might be expected to welcome such an approach.

Civil rights groups have assailed the choice of Griffin Bell at the Justice Department, citing his past membership in clubs that have no black or Jewish members and his coolness on the bench to racial desegregation. Liberal New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis, an ardent Carter backer, lamented the fact that his hero had picked "a national security team without one mem-

ber who was a critic of the Vietnam war."

Mr. Carter himself had not been such a critic. But liberals like Mr. Lewis had hoped for sweeping change. In campaign speeches, Mr. Carter had criticized past administrations in which, he said, decisions on war and peace, on employment and the economy, were not made by those "who suffer the consequences of those decisions themselves."

By that criterion, the liberals perhaps have reason for disappointment. Although Mr. Carter's 17 appointees include two women and two blacks—with Mrs. Harris comprising half of each category—they really represent the same aristocracy of educated professionals that has dominated previous administrations.

Higher Education

Among them, the 17 appointees have 37 earned degrees. Seven of them are Ph.D.s, six are lawyers and only Rep. Bergland and Cecil Andrus, the nominee as interior secretary, left college without graduating.

If Mr. Carter did not treat these key appointments as normal political patronage—and he clearly did not—what criteria did he use? The descriptions he gave of his

nominees offer perhaps the best clues.

Almost half of them he called "good managers or superb managers."

As many were called "very close friends or close advisers." Those who did not fit one category or the other were credited with having a "superb background or superb credentials."

Participants in the screening process said that the personal interviews with Mr. Carter and Vice-President-elect Walter Mondale were, in most prospects, the most important determinants of their chances of being appointed.

Aides said that several prospects with strong paper credentials were eliminated because Mr. Carter got "bad vibes" from the interviews. Others, like the appointee as CIA director, Theodore Sorensen, are in the job largely because Mr. Carter himself put a high value on their judgment—and their way of giving it.

If there is any one thread that holds the Carterites together it is their understanding that they serve at the pleasure of a president who intends, as Mr. Carter said last week, that he himself will "be the primary focal point for the evolution of policy for the next administration."

A Year Later, Self-Reliance Is Goal

Laos' Revolution Becomes Humble Affair

By Brian Eads

VIENTIANE, Laos, Dec. 26 (WP)—At lunchtime, they spread newspapers on the floor and tip out large heaps of purple-skinned sweet potatoes behind the peeling stucco walls of the Foreign Ministry. The sweet potatoes are the produce of the ministry's cooperative; in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, revolution is a humble affair.

The scene is the same all over town. In the grounds of the general post office and the courtyard of Buddhist temples, Lao trees are sprouting. In private gardens and schoolyards, chickens and ducks scurry about; on every piece of waste land, holes are being dug for fish ponds.

When Thailand closed the frontier after shooting incidents in October last year, landlocked Laos was confronted with some harsh realities. Soviet airlifts and Vietnamese convoys could not continue indefinitely. Even the main trade route, open at Nong Khai and Mukdahan, barges require sea-going papers and a doctor's certificate before they can cross the 100 yards of muddy Mekong River from Thailand.

Last Rice Imports

Next year, the market garden city will have to import 120,000 tons of rice, 30 per cent of national consumption. But most Laothians insist that it will be the last time.

Self-respect and self-reliance are the watchwords. "The Americans helped us to rely on them," said a former Vientiane official now working with the Pathet Lao. "The Socialist world is helping us rely on ourselves."

The shuttered shops, silent saw mills and empty workshops do not necessarily portend a future of poverty and deprivation. Rather, they testify to the fact that most of the 100,000 Laothians who have crossed into Thailand since the Communist take-over were the skilled and the educated, the traders and the entrepreneurs.

But while the avalanche of U.S. dollars has ended, this country, with a population of less than 4 million, rich in tropical hardwoods, iron ore, coal, potash, gold, precious stones and hydro-electric potential, is still a poor country.

Asian Development Bank (ADB) experts, who have just completed a six-week study of national resources and infrastructure, complain that government officials are "will of the winds." The fluctuations of the kip, valued officially at 200 to the dollar and at 1,400 on a flourishing black market, make development budget estimates almost impossible.

"Right now, communications are horribly inadequate," said an ADB expert, "but their resources are like oil—leave it in the ground and it just gains in value," he said. "They've all the time in the world."

At 11 a.m., the former Banque de l'Indochine has closed for the day. "On Seminars," reads the sign outside its door and it does much to explain the halting progress made so far. For those aged 15 or more weekly seminars are compulsory. Many are bored and confused by attempts to raise their political consciousness. But if a person does not show up, the local cadres want to know why, so most people go.

Recently, foreign embassies were instructed that their Laothian employees would be required to attend 6 1/2 hours of political education a week.

"The Pathet Lao are high on politics but low on administrative and technical expertise," a United Nations official said. "The skills that won the way don't necessarily win the peace. Warehouses are full of medicines but there is none in the hospitals. New deliveries of rice have to be stored 30 miles outside Vientiane. Previously, officials used to steal it. Now, they don't know how to administer international aid," he said.

The solution is for a former Vientiane official to attach himself to a trusted Pathet Lao cadre. "Bewyone's ends are met," the UN official said. "The cadre learns the ropes and the former Vientiane man feeds his family."

That he is able to feed them with little more than rice, fish sauce, chilies and an occasional piece of fish or meat, in spite of government shops selling at controlled prices, is a harsh economic reality.

"We'd like to pay our people a decent wage," said a foreign businessman, "but they're getting more than the prime minister."

Case of Nationalism

Many former Vientiane officials have joined the new administration in what seems more a case of nationalism than instant Marxism-Leninism.

"This is not Cambodia or Vietnam," said a young official who returned from overseas after the take-over. "Our war ended to the sound of the drum and the khene [a traditional bamboo flute], not rockets or mortars. My friends who've crossed the river will always be refugees but this is my home."

It is often a dangerous choice. In the buildup to the anniversary celebrations, several hundred persons were arrested including a U.S. Embassy employee and a respected intellectual who had been teaching Lao to British Embassy staff members. "It seems they were spending too much time with Westerners," a diplomat said.

Unofficial figures put the number of former royalist officers and administrators currently undergoing re-education in the far north of the country at about 5,000. "They can't be allowed to pollute others," said a former Vientiane official, himself a veteran of 18 months' re-education. "It depends on their rank and their attitude. Some will stay for 18 months, others as long as five years," he said.

Wives and children are being encouraged to move north and, when their husbands are released, create new farming lands from the forests. Few have accepted the offer and the handful of officers known to have

been freed have been quick to cross into Thailand.

"The Pathet Lao really mean by default," said a Western diplomat. "The aristocrats and businessmen were over the river before you could say boo. They didn't have the confidence to stay."

Continuing Resentment

The victors are the little men in busy, hotly-governed universities and one local does much to explain continuing apprehensions and resentment. Most are small, stocky with craggy, Sino-Tibetan features and the dark skin of the hill tribesman. The lowland Lao of the "newly liberated areas" with their fair skin and soft features, their Buddhism and their French manners, have long viewed them with contempt. That the Lao should be suffering physical hardships does not impress the Pathet Lao, after years of meager rations and chilling nights in their mountain strongholds.

But the four vice-presidential posts have been allotted respectively to a Lao, a Thai Dam, a Lao Theng and a Lao Sung—thus catering for all prejudices. But they have not, said a relief worker, set up a parallel administration, imported tens of thousands of East Germans or Poles as the Americans imported Thais and Filipinos, or hired thousands of local staff.

There has been no such thing between Russians and Chinese. The Chinese say that Laos has traded in one bunch of imperialists for another. The Russians ask why the Chinese are planning a road from their border south to Vientiane, when Laos' future lies to the east.

The Russians say they have 300 persons in the country, from embassy personnel to pilots, engineers, teachers and economists. Next year, there will be more.

"But they have not," said a relief worker, "set up a parallel administration, imported tens of thousands of East Germans or Poles as the Americans imported Thais and Filipinos, or hired thousands of local staff."

Anyone's aid is welcome provided there are no strings. Two U.S. Quakers and two U.S. missionaries are still operating their missions and wherever Lao officials talk, they profess friendship toward the U.S. people and urge them to pressure the government "to heal the wounds of war."

6 Killed in South Africa

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—Six blacks were killed today and 25 seriously injured in fighting between rival black groups in townships here, the South African Broadcasting Co. reported tonight.

Season's greetings from



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مَدِينَةُ الْأَمَلِ

Moscow and the Olympics

The quarrel over television coverage of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow is advancing briskly, well ahead of schedule. But it is only the overture, you might say, to four long years of controversy over the next games. Sports are now a force in the world's politics, and the Soviet government is determined to ensure that the Moscow Olympics reflect the approved official version of socialist reality. The Russians want to guarantee that the television cameras deliver their message—and no other.

It is not hard to see what worries the Russians. Generally they do not allow foreign camera crews into their country at all. If an American television network wants to take film, it has to hire Soviet equipment and Soviet cameramen. The Russians decline to film certain subjects. You are not likely to see documentaries, for example, on housing conditions in the Soviet Union or on the care of the elderly. American correspondents in Moscow are permitted to write about those things and to talk about them on radio. But the Russians have a special respect for the impact of the picture on the screen.

There have been exceptions to their rule, of course. When President Nixon visited Moscow, he insisted on having U.S. television along. On the first trip the cameramen were cautious. But on the second, in 1974, they began filming interviews with political dissidents. As they began to relay the interviews to the United States through Soviet transmitters, the Russians hastily threw the switches and cut off the pictures. When the American commentators in Moscow began to explain what had happened, the Soviets cut them off as well.

The Olympics have become a great sounding board for political statements of every sort. It is the very intensity of the television coverage that invites it. There were the American athletes' black power salutes in Mexico City in 1968. There was the boycott of the Montreal games this year by most of the African countries, to express hostility toward South Africa. Worse, there was the Canadian government's attempt to ingratiate itself with the Peking Chinese by barring the Taiwan Chinese. Most spectacular and gruesome of all, there was the Palestinian terrorists' attack on the Israelis at Munich in 1972. American television considered all those things news, along with

a hundred disputes over referees, scoring and arrangements. But that kind of coverage is not what the Russians have in mind.

For the Russians, the current television dispute probably comes down to a choice between revenue and political control. By dealing with the big American networks, they can make more money. A price of \$100 million for American rights has been under discussion—compared with the \$25 million that ABC paid for the same rights this year at Montreal. But the networks want to use their own crews, with no censorship. Alternatively, the Russians could film the games with their own cameramen and offer a U.S. distributor a daily schedule to relay around the country. The commentator could be a polyantha with a Russian accent—technically informative, perhaps, but highly selective.

There would certainly be less of the intolerably dull chitchat and rapid interviewing that ABC inflicted on Americans last summer. But you might also begin to notice that certain countries' athletes, and victories, were on the screen more frequently than others. Perhaps the Russians had something of that sort in mind when they signed a highly tentative agreement last week with Satra, a New York firm. It is worth noting that Satra has had no previous experience in television. Its specialty is in dealing with the Russians, with whom its good relations have evidently been highly profitable.

The Olympic Games, as an institution and a tradition, are now in danger. They are not likely to survive the inordinate amount of manipulation and exploitation that looms ahead in Moscow. The television negotiations are only a part of the issue, but they accurately indicate the nature of the threat.

This experience strengthens the case for choosing one permanent location for the games in a country with a strong commitment to neutrality in this kind of political jockeying—for example, one of the Scandinavian nations. Another possibility is to rotate the games among several permanent sites on different continents. The scale and cost of the games have now arrived at a point at which only the richest and biggest can afford them, if the full facility is to be used only once. Even those countries are increasingly inclined to squeeze every last political advantage from an opportunity that, after all, comes only once in a lifetime.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Carter Cabinet

In putting together his Cabinet, President-elect Carter had a choice to make. He could have symbolized the overthrow of the old Eastern establishments—the law firms, foundations, banking houses and universities of the Boston-to-Washington corridor—by assembling a group without connections to those institutions. He could have looked for outsiders, new to power and unfamiliar with existing networks of influence, men and women with an eagerness for innovation.

If Carter had been a populist from the red clay country and nothing more, he might have shaken up the centers of established power in that fashion. But although there is a populist strain in his political philosophy, two other strands are dominant. One is respect for competent performance, the zeal for efficiency of an engineer and former Navy officer.

Sophisticated critics may scoff, but Carter takes seriously his pledge to reorganize the government, trim its fat and make it more responsive. For this purpose, he apparently feels a greater need for practiced hands than for new faces. He clearly looked for men and women who know how government works. This is undoubtedly why nine of his 17 Cabinet-level appointees saw service in previous administrations and another three are politically sophisticated members of the House of Representatives.

A second major factor is Carter's view of himself as a liberal. He seems to be a Southern liberal in the tradition of Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, Lister Hill of Alabama, and Frank Graham of North Carolina. So often defeated in its own region, Southern liberalism has never had a modern exemplar in the White House with the partial exceptions of Woodrow Wilson and Lyndon Johnson. Carter has given one-quarter of his appointments to Southern liberals—Juanita Kreps (Commerce) of North Carolina, Ray Marshall (Labor) of Texas, Andrew Young (United

Nations) and Bert Lance (Management and Budget), both of Georgia.

Most of his other domestic appointments have also gone to liberals, with the two striking and disconcerting exceptions of attorney general-designate Griffin Bell and prospective secretary of energy, James Schlesinger. If the President-elect meant half of all he said concerning energy and the environment over the last two years, this relationship with Schlesinger is sure to be prickly at best.

Bell's judicial record, his general views on civil rights and his close political association with Carter raise serious questions about his qualifications to lead the Justice Department. He was clearly not the most distinguished contender for the crucial post of attorney general—a post that calls for determined and enthusiastic leadership in many areas basic to the fate of social justice.

In the realm of foreign affairs and defense, Carter's appointees are conspicuously able. However, the principals in these areas—Cyrus Vance, Harold Brown and Zbigniew Brzezinski—were all participants in the Kennedy administration's policy-making in its cold war phase, and the Johnson administration's early Vietnam policy as well. Men's judgments change, and it would be folly to rule out these distinguished former public servants because of views they held a decade ago.

But especially because foreign policy is the area in which Carter is least experienced, the advice given him by his new foreign affairs team will be of crucial importance. It thus is particularly important, too, for these men, as a team, to shun some of the earlier orthodoxies of U.S. foreign policy.

On the whole, the President-elect has assembled a strong Cabinet. Its members well-versed in the nation's problems and able to start work effectively on Jan. 20.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mileast Pace Quickens

The pace of events in the Middle East, which had already accelerated in the past few weeks, has quickened yet again with the resignation of Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Premier, and the strong possibility that the Israeli general election will now take place in the first rather than the second half of the year. At the very least, the bringing forward of the election date should remove the Israeli excuse that the country can

make no substantive response to Arab or U.S. diplomacy for the best part of 12 months on the grounds that public opinion must first be consulted. Public opinion is now likely to be consulted in the spring rather than the autumn, which is time enough to fit in with the diplomacy already under way. Coupled with the events that have already taken place, the early election should also help to concentrate Israeli minds on the issues at stake.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 27, 1901

BALTIMORE—"As we will not give Great Britain the benefit of the open door in the Philippines, why should the British grant the United States equal privileges in the English colonies? It looks very much as if our tariff policy in the Philippines would prove embarrassing not only in our own trade relations with the archipelago, but also with nations which, like the United States have colonial possessions," said the editorial in the Sun yesterday.

Fifty Years Ago

December 27, 1926

WASHINGTON—"The creation of a body of trained women, expert in each field of foreign relations most concerned with problems of war and peace, will be the chief endeavor of the Women's Conference on the Cause and Cure of War for the next year. 'No more' has been the slogan for the organization by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, its chairman. 'Compulsory arbitration treaties are the most important element,' she said.



Gumming the Bullet.

A Tale of Two Presidents

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has just written President-elect Jimmy Carter strongly endorsing the idea of a Western summit meeting of chiefs of government and suggesting that, under the rotation system of such conferences, the next should be held in Europe and as soon as can conveniently be arranged following the U.S. inauguration.

To assist in coordination of advance planning and also as a personal courtesy the French President also wrote President Ford informing him of the contents of his letter to Carter. The latter is actually the second exchange with the President-elect. The first was a congratulatory message after the Democratic victory and a polite acknowledgment from the winner.

Apart from this projected summit, already endorsed by the principal industrialized countries but whose site and date have not yet been set, nothing is foreseen here concerning a bilateral meeting between the French President and either Carter or Cyrus Vance, his designated secretary of state. Nevertheless, it is hoped—given existing world economic conditions, the change of administration in Washington and other current problems—that exchanges of views at the top will be encouraged as soon as possible.

Good Relations

Essentially, relations between the United States and France are good and it is confidently assumed they will continue so. If anything, there has been improved mutual understanding on the subject of nuclear non-proliferation although Giscard d'Estaing seems to feel this topic has been seriously misunderstood or misrepresented in the media.

For him it is not at all—and never was—a bilateral matter but one concerning all nations engaged in either military or peaceful atomic manufacture: the United States and France, indeed; but also the Soviet Union, West Germany, etc.

Full agreement does not yet exist but, although some aspects remain at issue, this year has seen increasing parallelism between the views of Washington and Paris. There had been a special difference over France's project to sell a reprocessing plant to Pakistan as part of an overall nuclear deal. That project seems to be fading away.

Dangerous Risk

This, like West Germany's similar proposed sale of such a plant to Brazil, is only an aspect of the general and increasingly dangerous risk of proliferation, and the whole question of how

the cycle of re-treating nuclear waste or used reactor cores is what is truly at stake.

France in no way wishes to abet proliferation; but it does want to insure that its own technology is on a fully equal basis with those of other manufacturers in permitted world markets. Giscard d'Estaing appears to feel recent modifications in French policy have achieved that aim.

Early in 1976 there was a certain difference in the approach of France and the United States to African affairs. Paris felt Washington was more or less paralyzed in approaching that area. But since then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger started his southern African initiative, seeking a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian and Namibian crises.

Western Action

The second aspect of Africa's problem is that it is a poor continent, receiving substantial arms shipments from the Soviet bloc

although its economy is in great difficulty. Giscard d'Estaing intends to tell Carter the first time they meet that here must be concerted Western action on this dangerous situation.

As for U.S. European policy, France does not favor any new American initiatives with respect to the European community. Su-

rope itself must settle its own problems; meanwhile, Paris hopes to proceed with direct elections of community assembly representatives.

The only serious bilateral friction to Franco-American relations could develop over the supersonic Concorde aircraft, now permitted to fly only to Washington. If the plane is eventually allowed to land in New York—or, even worse, if there is a move to ban it totally—there would be keen resentment by French public opinion and a suspicion that the United States was seeking to inhibit French technological competition.

Giscard d'Estaing appears to recognize the need to maintain global strategic equilibrium but he cautioned against premature assumptions that the Soviet bloc has achieved military superiority over the West. For him it is wise to remember the weak economic base on which the Communist arms pile is built.

One should avoid too hasty a judgment minimizing the West's own strength; nevertheless, France has increased its military contribution to the North Atlantic alliance. However, it sees no need for revision of the existing NATO setup, despite the fact that French forces are kept outside the allied peacetime command structure.

Two Cheers for the Cabinet

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Jimmy Carter's Cabinet has been given what Damon Runyon used to call sort of a "medium hello" in this part of the country. We are told he's going into the playoffs with his second or third team and that they are a collection of competent rebrands who are about as inviting as an open grave. Herewith a dissent.

Carter won the election by a very narrow margin, which reflected the doubts of a nation that sensed the need of change but was vaguely anxious about changing to a comparatively unfamiliar candidate. This was Carter's first problem: he had captured the presidency but had not won the confidence of the nation, not even of many of those who voted for him.

He is accused of disappointing his followers and reassuring his opponents by selecting a team of dim but efficient mechanics; not Eisenhower's "nine millionaires and a plumber," but nine plumbers and a millionaire.

Short on 'Newcomers'

There is, of course, something in this charge, but not much. At least, not yet. It is true that he promised more "newcomers" than he picked, and picked a lot of experienced Washington types he denounced in the campaign, but if he had drafted a Cabinet that belittled the labor and black constituencies that undoubtedly helped him win the presidency, it would not have been a very merry Christmas in America.

The people are still wondering where the United States is going in the last years of the seventies. There are almost eight million unemployed, and when the Christ-

mas bills come in, nobody is likely to think inflation has been licked.

In short, it is rather odd that Carter should be condemned for picking a Cabinet of efficiency experts and experienced problem solvers.

Maybe the country needs a collection of brilliant young innovators, with a different vision of the coming age—you could make a good argument for it—but Carter's critics have not come up with so many new brilliant draft-choices, and the country is obviously looking at the moment for reassurance more than anything else.

Good Balance

Therefore, the question is not whether this is the ideal Cabinet, but compared to what? Given Carter's problem of having to govern the whole country rather than pay off his excessive promises, he has kept a fairly good balance.

Compared to the Ford White House staff and Cabinet—forgetting Nixon for Christmas—Carter's choices to head most of the major departments compare favorably with their predecessors, and the men who will be with him in the main staff jobs around the Oval Office—Jody Powell, Hamilton Jordan, Stewart Eizenstadt, Jack Watson, etc., are not the sort you would hand your hat to by mistake, and may indeed be the best assistant coaches around here since Roosevelt came to town.

There is another point about this Cabinet that may be important. Carter seems to have the original idea that they should be judged, not merely as individuals, but collectively as an executive committee or council of presidential advisers that will

Ulster's Peace Pe Take on Paramili

By Jonathan Power

BELFAST—The peace people of Northern Ireland have now been around for four months. After a series of highly successful rallies which have been held all over Ulster, mainland Britain and the Irish Republic, they are changing their tactics. Their plan, according to their three leaders, Mairead Corrigan, Betty Williams and Clara McKewen, is to build up neighborhood groups in the ghettos of Belfast and Londonderry. They are determined to out-organize the paramilitary groups right in the area where the support for violence as a solution is strongest. But a word first on the peace movement's history.

It began in August when Mairead Corrigan's sister's children were mown down and killed by an out of control car, driven by a Provisional IRA gunman. She was interviewed on the BBC and with a burning passion she denounced the violence and death that had been brought by with her own family and pledged herself to do everything she could to end it.

"Then I heard," continues Miss Corrigan, "that this lady, Betty Williams, had started collecting signatures and was going to organize a peace rally for the Saturday (Aug. 14). I phoned to thank her and met her on Friday the 13th just before the funeral of Joanne, John and Baby Andrew."

10,000 Demonstrators
The next day was the occasion of the first rally, with 10,000 or more joining to demonstrate for peace, with banners from Twinbrook and buses from the Shankill.

"Then on Sunday, Aug. 15, we began to get inundated with requests from TV and radio, and reporters from all over the world." This promising start was built on sensibly and quickly. First there was an emotional march of 10,000 working-class Catholics and Protestant women into Catholic Andersonstown and Falls Road. Outside St. John the Baptist School where the three children were crushed to death, the women prayed and sang hymns while a group of IRA youths on a garage roof jeered. Later things went gasoline bombs tried to burn down the house of Betty Williams. They were chased off by local men. This was followed the next weekend by a march of 25,000 persons in Ormeau Park.

The weekend after that about the same number marched through the ghettos, working class neighborhoods, the Shankill. Protestants poured out of their houses and embraced the marchers. Church bells rang. But on the way to the march 200 howling women and youths, sympathetic to the Provisionals, had attacked some of the peace women. Several were kicked and pushed to the ground. Three youths dragged one young girl around a corner and urinated on her.

In early October, the peace women were again back in the news with a meeting in Catholic Turf Lodge. The meeting had been called by residents because a 13-year-old boy had been killed by a plastic bullet fired by the army. Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams had gone to the meeting in an attempt to calm it down and rechannel the high emotions. Although there was probably a majority in the audience sympathetic to what they had to say, the press reports focused on the anger of a group of Republican women in the front rows. When Mairead Corrigan tried to speak she was shouted down. Betty Williams was hit on the head and fainted. They

had to take refuge of a church for to they could escape. Many have written about this rally, saying it was a turning point. Personally, I think it was a good press good psychology. I think it was a good political move. They will touch the real "heart women" but doubt that in the tactic will work to self-confidence of "go along."

Besides these 10,000 demonstrations that whole series of all been held, many more have been held. The hard times where do they go the rally stage a month run is for purposes over. Now in the public eye. Most political circles in Belfast or London consider it available that the will think it will they say to assist now that the high emotion and over.

My view is less at the peace people is right action. The the direction of it into the building a wing of local peace groups, to the divide and we elementary level of a chat and "What in our neighborhood."

Moreover, the peace women that there a clearly defined that they can use to dramatize their can the media the barbed-wire fence in Belfast that Protestant ghettos to the time of the it is a grim perman of the state of Ulster movement is talking ing down the per neighborhoods where strong peace group side of the line.

Inevitably such a provoking the hostility paramilitaries and the paramilitaries want because it serves it heightening tension; army wants to keep cause their job is security. So it will go to get away from down. But take it should, at least in the their neighborhood strong, for nothing more effectively dis the movement is a go at the ghetto area I want the king pin unmade.

Another well-known the unbricking of the abandoned houses on face—the streets the other across the peace movement has courage some local this bringing back perfectly adequate in was abandoned when ing by the opposing them too dangerous. If they can reassemble mixed populations the pared to sit tight, a makeshift, they will a major blow against of the terrorist organ of the

Local Issue

These, then, are so directions the peace going or could easily there is no shortage of uses that can be used attention, keep them public eye, and develop militant of their support must never forget that in the midst of a pe war as much as a m

The longer they can sit unmoving, the more they can keep committed to the more they confront did in Turf Lodge on national issues on which militaries thrive, the chance there is of the story sympathizers wi their support.

The more the press feel they are threatened way the more likely it makes mistakes, which into the peace people and the more they can public opinion that, if the initiative, the more are to be able to embark on a political formula, to every point a fair all

the people can understand.

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مكتبة الأمل

Enterprise Revived

Peru's New Regime Is Ending a Decade of Socialist Experiment

By Juan de Onis

LIMA, Dec. 26 (UPI)—The Peruvian government, which has been in power since the military coup of 1968, is ending its decade of socialist experiment.

Francisco Morales Bermudez, leader of the military group in the armed forces, has recently spoken of the need to return to a form of capitalism based on small enterprises and cooperatives, with big ventures under state control.

The first sign of this has been the return to private operation of the anchovy fishing fleet that supplies the state-owned fishmeal plants, Peru's largest single industry.

Under the former president, Juan Velasco Alvarado, a radical who led the military coup of 1968, the entire fishmeal industry was nationalized in 1972 and the fleet's 100,000 fishermen became state employees.

With a declining catch and rising costs, the state was losing \$100 million a year in the fishmeal industry when Gen. Morales Bermudez and the high command of the armed forces toppled Gen. Velasco.

Large Catches President Morales Bermudez announced that the boats would be sold to small private fishing enterprises, formed by the fishermen with up to three boats each. Despite violence from union leftists, countered by arrests, fishermen in groups and cooperatives bought 430 of the state's 520 boats.

There have been bringing in large catches since fishing was resumed in October.

"We are all making more money, the owners and the workers," said Eduardo Buzurgueta, a fishing captain who with other captains and friends bought three boats that employ 40 workers. "Those who didn't get in on this opportunity blew the chance of a lifetime."

Another basic change has been announced in the Industrial Community Law. Under it workers were given not only a share in the profits of all private enterprises, but a progressive ownership of the shares until achieving a 50-50 parity with the capital shares.

Equity Shareholders In practice, labor's share of ownership never passed 30 percent, entitling workers to a minority on company boards. Now, labor shares will be distributed to individual workers who will receive dividends, as well as profit-sharing up to 10 percent of the earnings. This will make thousands of workers equity shareholders but management will remain with the capital investors.

All the shifts from doctrinaire socialism are conditioned by the economic crisis that precipitated the fall of Gen. Velasco. President Morales Bermudez, a former minister of economy, has brought some order to the budget after a 50-percent devaluation in June. Balance-of-payments difficulties have been eased by loans from foreign banks and with new export and petroleum exports expected next year, the government expects an increase in available foreign exchange.

Victor Stanitsyn MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Victor Stanitsyn, 79, protégé of Nikita Khrushchev for four decades, was a leading actor, producer and art director of the Soviet Arts Theater, has died, it was announced.

Albert Z. Manfred MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Albert Z. Manfred, 70, a critic in modern French literature and the history of French-Soviet relations, has died, the Soviet newspaper Izvestia announced.

Grigory A. Melnik MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Grigory A. Melnik, 67, retired Karakhanist minister, died.

Dino Olivetti AREA, Italy, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Dino Olivetti, 64, former general manager of the business machine firm Olivetti, died.

British Activists Killed in Moscow MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Soviet authorities released during the weekend 18 Jewish activists killed under house arrest and from 30 more detained for planning in the wake of a Jewish symposium on Jewish civil rights in the Soviet Union, said sources said yesterday.

He sources said the exact number of those detained for planning was not known because the telephone of many a had been cut off.

Chenovsky, a scientist seeking permission to resign to go to the U.S., said he and a team of others among the 30 or more picked up for questioning were not accused of perjury. Soviet law provides that alienated men must be expelled and ordered to work for months can lead to trial on perjury charges.

Egypt A-Scientist Missing in Prague CAIRO, Dec. 26 (UPI)—An Egyptian atomic scientist disappeared during a mission to Prague, the weekly newspaper Al-Ahram said yesterday.

It identified him as Nabil al-Kallini, 37, a physicist. He said he had been sent to Czechoslovakia "on a scientific mission for the university."

The newspaper said Egypt asked Interpol, the international police organization, to help in the search for Mr. Kallini after the Prague government reported through its Cairo embassy that all its efforts to locate him had failed.

Store rentals were cheap because of the winter season.

Weather Survival There are four miles of underground walkways, all lined with shops, restaurants, snack bars and theaters, and the network is expected to grow to six miles in the next 10 years. But that tells only part of the story. No new building, whether for apartments or offices, goes up in Montreal without some services that provide for survival in harsh weather.

There are Montrealers who can get through the winter without an overcoat. In posh Westmount Square, tenants in new high-rise buildings have only to take an elevator to find a supermarket, a bookstore, a bank, a movie theater, a bar and restaurant, and some expensive specialty shops such as Giverny and Pierre Cardin. If the tenants feel more adventurous they can take the subway to a concert at the Arts Center several miles away without going outside.

At the beginning, there was another idea behind the underground network. Vincent Fortin, a 57-year-old Bostonian who became Montreal's best-known urban planner, saw a multilayer plan as a way of avoiding congestion in the center of the city. Cars on one level, pedestrians on another, trains and trucks still further below, was his way of avoiding the tangle and pollution that afflict most city centers.

The fact that people were also protected against the elements was a bonus.

Leonardo's Concept "It was not my idea," Mr. Fortin said. "It goes back to Leonardo da Vinci, who was designing multilevel cities, with pedestrians on one level and cars on another, back in the 15th century."

Mr. Fortin got his chance to put the idea into practice when the Canadian National Railway finally decided in the early 1950s to do something about a big hole it had created in the 1920s. The company, which owned the property, had excavated to lay tracks and build a station but most of the excavation remained because first a depression, then a war made money scarce.

William Zeckendorf, the late New York developer, offered a development plan and, in 1962, the first high-rise buildings with underground galleries were completed in what was called Place Ville Marie.



SEASONAL HUG—Frosty the Snowman giving Nicholas Larsen, 2 1/2, a Yule hug in Portland, Oregon.

In Underground Complexes

Total Indoor Living Provides Weather Escape in Montreal

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL, Dec. 26 (UPI)—It has been minus-15 degrees centigrade in Montreal for days, but on the sidewalk terrace of the Salammbio Café one can drink comfortably in shirtsleeves.

The café is on a Parisian "street" that has just opened here indoors as the latest manifestation of the weather-protected way of life that this northern city has pioneered and continues to build into an ever-widening network.

There are two ways that Montrealers can escape bitter cold, ice, snow and slush. They can go to Barbados or some other warm spot, and many do. Or they can live virtually underground—or at least inside glass and concrete—while doing the things that make up daily living: sleeping, eating, working, shopping and being entertained.

For 14 years, ever since the city's first underground complex in the Place Ville Marie opened to a skeptical public, Montreal has gradually gone underground, or at least indoors, and urban planners from throughout the world have been drawn here to see this demonstration of how a city adapts to a rigorous climate.

Weather Survival There are four miles of underground walkways, all lined with shops, restaurants, snack bars and theaters, and the network is expected to grow to six miles in the next 10 years. But that tells only part of the story. No new building, whether for apartments or offices, goes up in Montreal without some services that provide for survival in harsh weather.

There are Montrealers who can get through the winter without an overcoat. In posh Westmount Square, tenants in new high-rise buildings have only to take an elevator to find a supermarket, a bookstore, a bank, a movie theater, a bar and restaurant, and some expensive specialty shops such as Giverny and Pierre Cardin. If the tenants feel more adventurous they can take the subway to a concert at the Arts Center several miles away without going outside.

At the beginning, there was another idea behind the underground network. Vincent Fortin, a 57-year-old Bostonian who became Montreal's best-known urban planner, saw a multilayer plan as a way of avoiding congestion in the center of the city. Cars on one level, pedestrians on another, trains and trucks still further below, was his way of avoiding the tangle and pollution that afflict most city centers.

The fact that people were also protected against the elements was a bonus.

Leonardo's Concept "It was not my idea," Mr. Fortin said. "It goes back to Leonardo da Vinci, who was designing multilevel cities, with pedestrians on one level and cars on another, back in the 15th century."

Mr. Fortin got his chance to put the idea into practice when the Canadian National Railway finally decided in the early 1950s to do something about a big hole it had created in the 1920s. The company, which owned the property, had excavated to lay tracks and build a station but most of the excavation remained because first a depression, then a war made money scarce.

William Zeckendorf, the late New York developer, offered a development plan and, in 1962, the first high-rise buildings with underground galleries were completed in what was called Place Ville Marie.

Store rentals were cheap because of the winter season.

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Matching Mind and Body

Transsexuals: Caught in Web Of Medical and Social Issues

By Betty Liddick

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26.—In the beginning she hated going out in public. She would hole up in the apartment and let the phone ring and live on raisins for days. When she did go out, she hid her hands. They were suitable hands for a football player perhaps but broad and thick for a woman. She would pile on more makeup than a prostitute and slouch along, trying to look shorter than 5 feet 7 inches. She was tormented. Could anybody "read her"—find her out?

These days Canary Conn strikes along Hollywood's Sunset Strip full of confidence, blonde hair flying, face unmade-up and tilted toward the sun.

Night years ago, she had tried to kill herself. She had stepped in front of a car but the car stopped.

It was then that Canary Conn, who was then Danny O'Connor—an 18-year-old husband, father, winner of the best male vocalist award in a national talent contest—decided life was worth living as a woman. She had surgery to change male genitalia to female.

After the final operation, when she nearly died to death in a Tijuana hospital, she stopped caring what others thought about her. She realized she had changed her sex for herself, not the world.

"I'm happier than I was before," Miss Conn says. "But I won't really be happy until social pressures stop, until people start to realize transsexuals are human beings."

Miss Conn's singing career is stalled. She has been unable to get a recording contract, as she did as a man. Her sisters hold her responsible for the "murder" of Danny. Romantic love eludes her. "I just don't understand this trip," she said, about the sex change. "It just freaks them out, justifiably so. It's not an easy life."

And if it is difficult for Miss Conn, who has feminine features, a measure of talent and self-assurance, it must be anguish for others—those who go public and risk ridicule and those who submerge themselves in happy obscurity, praying no errant Army record or job reference will surface to betray them.

Wendy Hall, a transsexual who runs a music service for composers and songwriters, says: "Sometimes you hear the dumb remarks that you have the best of both worlds. More often than not, you have the worst."

Although many insist they have no regrets, only one out of five transsexuals makes a happy adjustment, according to estimates from the Erickson Educational Foundation, an informational clearing house on the subject. Female-to-male transsexuals seem to have an easier time because, even with slight builds, they blend into society.

Causes Uncertain It is estimated that there may be as many as 20,000 transsexuals in the United States, but no one can say for sure. Nor can experts agree on the cause. One theory holds that transsexualism may be the result of prenatal hormonal influences. Another blames mothers who keep children close to their bodies. The mothers may be latent homosexuals, a researcher believes, and the male infants never develop a sense of masculinity. The data is not conclusive, however.

Generally, transsexuals are defined as men or women whose mental representations of themselves are in conflict with their anatomies.

Transsexuals differ from homosexuals who, if they are men, know they are and want to have sex with another man. Transsexuals know they have a male body but regard themselves as women.

Transvestites are also different. They derive sexual satisfaction from dressing in the clothes of the opposite sex. Transsexuals do so only to feel more comfortable.

Transsexualism is not a new phenomenon. It has existed in mythology, Greek and Roman history and the tribal culture of North American Indians.

However, it was Renee Richards, who had male-to-female surgery, insisted in August on her right to play tournament tennis with women. She ignited a controversy among athletes and nonathletes alike.

Such cases present a tangle of medical, legal and social issues, and almost inevitably, stir moral repugnance.

"Especially disturbing—and not to the religious alone—is the body mutilation and destruction

of fertility that must accompany sex-transformation procedures," psychiatrist Robert Stoller wrote in his book "Sex and Gender."

"We don't know how many transsexuals committed suicide because of their inability to get along in a hostile world," says Zella Supplee, director of the Erickson Foundation.

Some specialists, such as Dr. John Money of Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, suggest that transsexualism forces an examination of the similarities between the sexes.

It is precisely this reason, Canary Conn believes, that many people are unable to accept them. "Transsexualism brings the whole dark secret out of the closet: There are varying degrees of male and female in all of us."

More than a dozen university hospitals and private clinics in the United States offer the operations.

Reputable centers require psychiatric evaluation, a period of living in the new role and hormonal treatment. Surgical techniques vary but the usual male-to-female procedure is to remove the penis and testes and use the penile tissue to form a vagina. Cosmetic surgery may follow, including breast augmentation.

A hysterectomy and mastectomy are performed in female-to-male patients. Artificial testicles are implanted and a penis is constructed from skin grafts. In one common procedure two prostheses are fitted postoperatively, one that provides sufficient rigidity for penetration during intercourse, another that serves as a urinary conduit.

The legitimacy of surgery for true transsexuals is not open to question, especially since there is no psychiatric treatment for them, said Dr. Charles Stone, psychiatrist at the University of California at Los Angeles. "These people are not freaks. They are not delusional. They have a dilemma."

Too Many Cases But at the same time Dr. Stone, an endocrinologist and a gynecologist, says transsexuals fighting for their civil rights contend that there are an excessive number of surgeries today. Too many are being done on the wrong people and too few cases are adequately followed up, they say.

Irresponsible sex-change surgery may doom some individuals to social suicide, transsexuals said. They cited the men who simply do not pass as women.

They should have just tried to live the way they were because they were at least more successful that way," one transsexual said. "Unless they shut the door and never look in the mirror, they are going to be detected every time."

"They have to go to the gas station, the drugstore, the grocery, and all these places to be called 'sir' in all those places. That's the horror story."

There are a lot of transsexuals who are mistakes."

One who says he is not, Jude Patton, 36, is co-owner of a California store that distributes sex education books and materials. The member of a small self-help group for transsexuals, he is a husky, bearded man who four years ago underwent sex reassignment at a cost of \$6,500.

"I frankly never have been happier in my life. My only regret is that I didn't have surgery sooner. I had conflicts in childhood, yes, but girls have an easier time as a tomboy. You're respected. You can play sports."

"I did know I was different. I assumed I was gay. And although I was accepted as gay, I still felt different. I hated my body. I hated my breasts. I hated my hips. I always wanted to have long sideburns. My heroes were Roy Rogers and Robin Hood."

"After high school I wore a crew cut and levis. I couldn't get a job. I came to California from St. Louis and the first day in the promised land I got a job working for a vet."

"I heard about the program at Stanford and once the door opened, it opened all the way—a miracle. Hormones made my voice drop and my fat changed from my hips to above the waist. Muscles started to form. I felt whole."

Los Angeles Times.

Britons Put Off Day of Reckoning By Making Their Holidays Stretch

LONDON, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Nobody disputes the fact that Britain is faced with the formidable task of working itself out of a serious economic situation. But such things are not being dwelt upon for the next seven days, the longest Christmas holiday in memory here.

With Christmas falling on a Saturday—and Boxing Day, another traditional day off for the British, falling on a Sunday—tomorrow and Tuesday have become public holidays.

Since Friday evening, little or no public transportation has been running. It resumes tomorrow. Newspapers, which last appeared Friday, do not return until Tuesday.

Furthermore, car factories, mines, construction sites and thousands of other businesses large and small decided to start the holiday Thursday. Thus by Wednesday, office parties were under way.

New Year's Day is an official holiday, too, so most businesses have tied up the situation and named Tuesday, Jan. 2, as the day to be back at the mill.

Civil servants can make the break last even longer. A spokesman for the Civil Service Department said that "staff are entitled to days off instead of the weekend holiday days, which are normally bank holidays; plus one day, which most of them are taking on Wednesday." What he means is that, except for those disturbing welfare, most government employees will be off duty for about six days.

UN Orders Special Session In 1978 on Disarmament Issue

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 26 (UPI)—At the insistence of the smaller countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the General Assembly has agreed to the calling of a special session on disarmament in 1978 and set up a 34-member preparatory committee to meet here in March.

The decision, satisfies the long-sought demands of Third-World countries hoping to use a large public forum to put pressure on the big powers for a reduction in their nuclear arsenals.

The selection of the preparatory panel was left unfinished by the departing diplomats when the 31st session was suspended Wednesday night, leaving the Assembly president to announce its members later.

The committee will include the Soviet Union, which supported the Third-World initiative, and the United States, which has agreed to serve but has expressed misgivings that the complex disarmament issue is to be handled as a public debate by participants from 147 countries possibly lacking expert knowledge.

China Keeps Aloof China has served notice that it would not take part in the preparations. Delegates say that Peking still could decide to attend the Assembly, if it is prepared to accept a number of other countries have been saying the treaty is of value but is on a peripheral disarmament topic and not of major consequence.

The Third-World group also pushed for Assembly approval of resolutions to press the two major powers to agree to create the 1963 limited nuclear test ban to include underground tests and to obtain an accord for a treaty prohibiting the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

During the 31st session, the Assembly approved a new convention prohibiting military or other hostile use of environment modification techniques, a treaty based on a Soviet-U.S. draft and hailed by both as a major accomplishment. Disagreeing, a number of other countries have been saying the treaty is of value but is on a peripheral disarmament topic and not of major consequence.

Albania Embassy Target PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP)—A bomb apparently thrown from a car exploded in front of the Albanian Embassy early today, breaking windows in the building. No one was hurt and there was little damage.

Paris Amusements

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From Market**Market Is Catching Its Breath After Record-Shattering Year**

By Carl Gewirtz

Dec. 26 (NYT)—The market has just caught its breath after a record-shattering year. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 985.62, a record high for 1976. The market's performance has been nothing short of extraordinary, with the Dow rising over 100 points in the last week alone. This surge comes after a period of relative stability in the early part of the year, followed by a sharp decline in the summer months. The market's recovery has been fueled by a combination of factors, including a strong economic outlook and a decline in interest rates. The Federal Reserve's decision to cut the discount rate to 12 percent in November has been particularly influential. The market's performance has also been helped by a decline in inflation, which has reduced the pressure on the Fed to raise rates. The market's recovery has been a testament to the resilience of the U.S. economy and the effectiveness of the Fed's monetary policy.

Only two Japanese issues are set for the DM market. Banks and Nippon Paint. The latter will be a 30-million-DM convertible. Also scheduled are share offerings for Akita Electric, Kubota, Tokyo Sanyo and Murata Manufacturing. As market participants await the arrival of the new issues, the major area of interest is studying the "league tables"—the listings of which banks did how much business during the year. The tables presented here were compiled by the IFT and include all issues whose payment dates fell in 1976.

The table of lead managers gives credit to only the manager of each issue while the second table gives full credit to both managers and co-managers. Thus, Deutsche Bank was in first place in a \$100-million loan managed

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Farm commodity futures advanced in price on the major U.S. exchanges last week despite sharply lighter volume and a lack of favorable trading information.

Trade ended at noon Thursday, permitting an extended Christmas holiday. December options expired earlier in the week.

When trade had ended on Thursday, soybean futures were 15 to 18 1/2 cents a bushel higher, January 6.93; wheat was 7 3/4 to 2 1/2 1/4 higher, March 27 1/4; corn was 3 1/4 to 4 higher, March 3 1/4; oats were 1 3/4 to 3 3/4 higher, March 1.66 1/2; soybean oil was 38 to 39 points (nearly 1 cent a pound) higher, January 21.07; soybean meal was 3.30 to 4.50 (dollars per ton) higher, January 199.40; and feed rollers were 20 to 250 points higher (about 1 1/4 cents a pound higher), January 37.30.

Live hog futures prices rose as much as \$2.53 per hundredweight while live cattle futures advanced slightly more than \$1 per hundredweight. Pork belly futures rose 180 points higher.

Trade was mixed on the opening bell each day, but the pace then slowed as commercial interests and commission house orders (for the public) tapered off. Most trading until the closing minutes were then among local speculators, or professional traders.

The government, however, did estimate that soybean meal prices next year might rise because of a continuing demand worldwide. The Agriculture Department also estimated that winter wheat sown this fall covered some 3 per cent fewer acres than the 1976 crop and there probably will be 8 per cent less winter wheat harvested from the current seedlings in 1977 than in 1976.

Also, the government estimated the pig population at 11 per cent above last year at this time, and that there were fewer broiler chicks sets last week than a week earlier.

Live cattle futures gains were linked to a steady carcass beef market and to the possibility of less pork available next year. Shell egg prices generally bore out the thinking of traders, who preferred to wait for a supply and demand report as trade held at a low rate. There was some selling, however, because of a report the military paid less for eggs.

The range of farm commodity futures prices last week on the Chicago Board of Trade was:

Less wheat availability next year brought buyers into forward futures; more pigs brought sellers into feed grains, soybeans and meal; possibly fewer broiler chicks four months from now could mean higher prices and forward broilers futures were bought.

by five banks, each of the five could be credited with \$100 million.

There was little change in the table of lead managers from the nine-month table published Nov. 8. The only notable shift involved Westdeutsche Landesbank (up to fifth place) and Union Bank of Switzerland (down to eighth). In the first quarter, Deutsche Bank was in first place. (Continued on Page 9, col. 4)

The U.S. Economic Scene**1976—A Truly Bustling, Schizophrenic Period**

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).

—In what was certainly a gross understatement, one of the nation's top industrialists last week described 1976 as a "mixed-up year" for the U.S. economy. That was an accurate assessment, for the year was indeed mixed-up to a point, but it does not delve deeply enough.

Economic events and political developments of the last 12 months have made 1976 even more dramatic and traumatic than such a relatively mild characterization suggests. In many ways, the year now ending has been a truly bustling and schizophrenic period.

Contrary to the expectations of most forecasters last December, the year's economic scenario followed an up-and-down pattern both here and abroad, instead of the steady growth trend generally envisioned.

The analysts were right on target in forecasting the year's real growth in the neighborhood of 6 per cent, but that was achieved only because the first quarter had been so robust with its 9.2-per-cent gain. Few economists anticipated the steady erosion of the advance in the subsequent three quarters—a vital development responsible for much of the recent concern about the current state of the economy. Its prospects and how best to deal with the attendant problems.

Forecasters Wrong

The forecasters were wrong, too, in their pessimistic evaluation of the inflation outlook. When most of them were looking for an inflation rate in the area of 6 per cent or more, by virtue of the moderating trend in wage settlements and the decline in the light trading that is characteristic of the final two weeks of the year.

5 per cent—much greater progress in that area than everyone predicted or hoped, though hardly a reason for any great elation.

Those were the principal developments that made 1976 such an unusual year. They were supplemented by unforeseen political upheavals, currency fluctuations and international confrontations of various sorts as the world continued the search for new directions in the pursuit of an elusive prosperity and stability.

Like all years, 1976 contained a full quota of excitement and surprises, concluding with the baffling two-tiered pricing increase decided by the oil-producing nations a week ago and with the Cabinet choices just announced by President-elect Jimmy Carter.

Before that, the outstanding development of the last year was the sudden and significant scoring of the economies of the United States and the major Western nations. That reality changed the economic complexion internally and externally for many nations and it will no doubt exert a profound influence on future economic policies of many lands.

Other noteworthy developments of the last year included:

- The widespread corporate bribery and payoff scandals that toppled business managements and created tensions in several foreign governments.
- The pricing controversy in the domestic steel industry.
- The huge loan problems of many large banks.
- The big boom in the auto business and the late-year resurgence in housing activity.
- The delay in business capital-spending programs.
- Some major labor strikes in rubber, autos and farm equipment.
- The great crop harvest in the United States, the Soviet Union and some other countries.
- New York City's moratorium on \$1 billion of debt and the subsequent court finding that it was unconstitutional.
- The banner year for the financial markets of the United States.

The election of new governments in the United States, the Soviet Union and some other countries, and such other nations as Japan, Australia, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Mexico and Finland.

In the international arena, the year's major developments involved changes in currency values in several leading nations (Continued on Page 9, col. 4)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—A surge of optimism about the inflation outlook enabled the stock market last week to post a modest advance.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average moved ahead 6.56 points to 985.62 at Thursday's close in advance of the Christmas holiday. As in the preceding week, when the Dow rose 5.91 points, few issues made large moves, with price changes limited to less than a point.

The market began to firm on Tuesday after the Labor Department reported that consumer prices rose only 0.2 per cent last month, continuing October's moderate rate of increase. Some analysts had been expecting an uptick in this important measure of inflationary trends.

Another favorable factor was the prime interest rate reduction by two major banks, Chase Manhattan and the First National of Chicago. Their cuts followed an earlier reduction by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and confirmed the general downward trend in borrowing costs.

Analysts also noted that an easing of year-end tax selling and profit-taking helped the market to advance. The best performers were some of the blue chip and glamour stocks which scored gains of a point or more, apparently in response to increased institutional buying.

Many of the blue chip and glamour stocks had been more or less neglected recently as investors concentrated their buying mostly on the secondary issues that had been leading the market for most of the month.

Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 96.61 million shares in the abbreviated week, compared with 125.07 million shares the week before. The stock market was closed Friday in observance of Christmas. Bond prices ended practically unchanged in the light trading that is characteristic of the final two weeks of the year.

Over-Counter Market

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New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond

[illegible]

"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there."

Is that too much to ask?

EORTC Foundation.
 Board Founder: Louis Heger-Bordet Bruxelles 11040.
 President: HRH Prince Philip Duke of Edinburgh, KG, KT.

[illegible][illegible]

Lead Managers of Eurobonds for 1976

Bank	Dollar	DM	Can. Dollar	Other	Total U.S. Dollar Equivalent
No. Value	No. Value	No. Value	No. Value	No. Value	No. Value
1. Deutsche	8, 14,997	28, 3,895	—	—	36, 2,831.08
2. Morgan	14, 825	—	9, 485	—	23, 1,118.88
3. Credit Suisse White Weld	18, 1,049	—	1, 20	—	19, 1,069.60
4. Warburg	19, 983	—	2, 75	—	21, 1,058.52
5. Westdeutsche Landesbank	5, 165	17, 1,370	—	—	22, 711.40
6. Union Bank of Switzerland	5, 463	—	1, 50	—	6, 494.00
7. Dresdner	—	13, 1,130	—	—	13, 450.25
8. Commerzbank	3, 105	8, 875	—	—	10, 419.42
9. Hambro	2, 370	—	—	—	9, 370.00
10. Wood Gundy	6, 160	—	6, 185	—	12, 247.55

Lead Managers and Co-Managers of Eurobonds for 1976

Bank	Dollar	DM	Can. Dollar	Other	Total U.S. Dollar Equivalent
No. Value	No. Value	No. Value	No. Value	No. Value	No. Value
1. Credit Suisse White Weld	78, 4,687	7, 595	17, 535	2, 125 Dfs	100, 5,721.90
2. Swiss Bank Corp.	67, 4,477	14, 1,285	18, 645	2, 125 Dfs	101, 5,697.33
3. Deutsche	39, 3,085	46, 5,550	11, 345	3, 200 Dfs	100, 5,586.47
4. Union Bank of Switzerland	66, 4,476	14, 1,215	15, 530	1, 75 Dfs	100, 5,487.95
5. Westdeutsche Landesbank	35, 1,775	35, 2,510	5, 190	1, 75 Dfs	81, 3,483.73
6. Amsterdam-Rotterdam	25, 2,497	4, 325	3, 100	14, 1,025 Dfs	46, 3,091.56
7. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	36, 2,575	5, 390	5, 170	1, 40 Dfs	47, 3,035.76
8. Kredietbank Luxembourg	42, 2,090	15, 1,265	14, 1,255	6, 415 Dfs	83, 2,993.53
9. Commerzbank	21, 1,555	29, 3,080	5, 140	1, 20 Dfs	57, 2,976.22
10. Warburg	27, 2,388	6, 570	8, 255	1, 15 Dfs	51, 2,870.73

The U.S. Economic Scene

(Continued From Page 7)
as they went through adjustments related to internal inflationary conditions, the impact of high oil prices and their adverse trade performance.

The British pound was thus in the spotlight throughout the year as it fell from the \$2 level to a

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)
with the equivalent of \$35.5 million. Warburg was second with \$33.02 million, Credit Suisse White Weld was third with \$32.9 million, Morgan was fourth with \$28.58 million and Westdeutsche Landesbank was fifth with \$24.7 million.

Kidder Peabody, First Boston, Hambros, Dresdner, Orion and Wood Gundy completed the top-10 list for the quarter.

But there was considerable change in the manager and co-managers table, where Credit Suisse White Weld displaced Deutsche Bank for the top spot reported in November. Deutsche Bank slipped to third place, after Swiss Bank Corp.

Kredietbank Luxembourg also dropped sharply, falling from fifth place in November to No. 8 for the full year. For its part, Kredietbank notes that its placing power has not diminished—10 is credited with \$2.89 billion this year compared with \$2.88 billion a year ago (which put it at the top of the list). What has happened, the bank says, is that its placing power has not grown space with the market itself.

The only shift from November was Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank and Rabobank shifting places. Warburg continued in 10th place and remains the only bank to make the list which has no link with a commercial bank.

point below \$1.50. The Italian lira was also weak; the Canadian dollar fell below parity with the U.S. dollar for the first time in years; the Mexican peso was devalued by almost 50 per cent and was allowed to float for the first time in 20 years; and, conversely, the German mark and the Japanese yen remained strong.

Even though many nations turned more restrictive in their trade policies, world trade grew sharply by 10 per cent—to a record of more than \$1 trillion. The United States, however, slipped back into a deficit of about \$5 billion as its oil import bill rose substantially, while its huge surplus from agricultural trade diminished somewhat.

The U.S. economic picture, of course, was affected in various ways by the trade and currency problems of its partners, as well as by the more pronounced slowing of so many Western economies.

Despite the well-publicized "crisis" last summer and fall in the U.S. economy, total business activity increased for the year to a degree—6 per cent in real terms—that by historical standards was highly impressive. About 3 million new jobs were created and yet unemployment rose to 8.1 per cent by year-end as the labor force continued its substantial growth.

Even though personal income advanced sharply to new peaks and corporate profits jumped by about 30 per cent to a new record of \$85 billion after taxes, there remained a highly cautious mood among the U.S. public and in the business world. The profit performance was mixed among companies and industries, however.

Big Year for Bonds
Although bank lending suffered in the process, 1976 was a big year for the stock and bond markets. It was a record year for corporate debt financing and, too, except for a six-week period in the spring, when inflation briefly flared up strongly, the bond market performed well all year.

And the New York Stock Exchange, though chafed at its price movement, ended the year with a record volume, with trading exceeding 5 billion shares for the first time. Amer and over-the-counter activity also increased sharply above 1975 levels. And yet, many brokerage houses failed to participate in the prosperity because of rising costs and the impact of negotiated commission rates.

The sharp decline in business activity was clearly a nightmare of the past as 1976 moved along, and yet, in a recent poll, a high percentage of the respondents indicated they still believed the United States was mired in a recession. At the same time, it was reported that the number of poor persons in the country had increased by 2.5 million in 1975, when the current recovery was starting.

The highly erratic course of events over the last 12 months emphasized again the difficulties of the forecasters, but a U.S. analyst who was right a year ago was Walter Hoadley, senior economist for the Bank of America, when he commented:

"The year 1976 promises to satisfy few people in the United States or around the world. Recovery from the deep global recession will be real—but too slow to solve the most pressing economic problems."

That is exactly the kind of year that 1976 has been. Its saving grace is the fact that it is ending on an upbeat that promises to grow stronger as its own economic momentum builds. The promise of some pump-priming from the new Carter administration should add to the momentum.



Dick Allen



Willie McCovey

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	18	12	.600	—
Boston	16	12	.571	1 1/2
N.Y. Knicks	15	15	.500	3
Buffalo	13	19	.406	6
N.Y. Nets	12	19	.387	6 1/2

Central Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Cleveland	18	11	.623	—
Chicago	17	16	.515	1 1/2
New Orleans	17	16	.515	1 1/2
San Antonio	16	16	.500	3
Washington	13	16	.448	6 1/2
Atlanta	12	22	.353	9

Pacific Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	22	9	.710	—
Los Angeles	19	13	.594	3 1/2
Golden State	15	14	.517	6
Phoenix	13	15	.464	8 1/2
Seattle	11	18	.379	11

Western Conference	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	18	12	.600	—
Phoenix	17	13	.563	1 1/2
San Diego	16	14	.538	3
Portland	15	15	.500	3 1/2
Los Angeles	14	16	.469	6 1/2

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Minneapolis	17	13	.563	—
Chicago	16	14	.538	1 1/2
San Antonio	15	15	.500	3
Phoenix	14	16	.469	6 1/2
Seattle	11	18	.379	11

South Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	18	12	.600	—
Phoenix	17	13	.563	1 1/2
San Diego	16	14	.538	3
Portland	15	15	.500	3 1/2
Los Angeles	14	16	.469	6 1/2

North Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	18	12	.600	—
Phoenix	17	13	.563	1 1/2
San Diego	16	14	.538	3
Portland	15	15	.500	3 1/2
Los Angeles	14	16	.469	6 1/2

West Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	18	12	.600	—
Phoenix	17	13	.563	1 1/2
San Diego	16	14	.538	3
Portland	15	15	.500	3 1/2
Los Angeles	14	16	.469	6 1/2

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Sports

Baseball's Six Players Still in Search of Team

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—They're not desperate. They weren't on line at the Salvation Army for Christmas dinner. But they are the six baseball free agents still out in the cold today, still unsigned and unemployed. Dick Allen, Willie McCovey, Nate Colbert, Tito Fuentes, Paul Dale and Billy Smith.

And for Dale, a 25-year-old third baseman who led the Pacific Coast League with a .363 batting average last season, Scrooge exists. Scrooge, alias Charles O. Finley of the Oakland A's, selected negotiation rights to Dale in the free agent drive early last month. So did the Cleveland Indians, who at least contacted him. But the A's, meaning Finley, have not bothered to contact Dale or Jeff Mescam, his agent. Under baseball law, if only one team has selected Dale, he would have been free to negotiate with any of the 26 major league clubs, including the expansion Seattle Mariners in his hometown, the club he would prefer to join.

But because of Scrooge's disinterest, Dale has been wapped until the Feb. 15 reselection of unsigned free agents. The Indians apparently don't want him. Scrooge doesn't want to talk to him, and the other teams are not allowed to talk to him.

"It's a sorry Christmas," Dale was saying over the telephone, "for my wife and two kids."

After two letters to Scrooge, including one by registered mail, without a response, Marvin Miller, the executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Association, communicated with Lee MacPhail, the American League president. Miller requested MacPhail to inquire if Scrooge wished to withdraw his claim on Dale.

"That was more than a week ago," Miller says. "MacPhail has been in the same courtroom in Chicago with Finley and testified on his behalf against Scrooge. But I haven't heard from him. No interest, no response—it's outrageous. This phony bid by Finley cut Paul Dale from dealing with 26 teams to two."

Dale was one of three players unsigned by the California Angels. "The Angels," he said, "didn't make too much of an effort to sign me."

That's what other baseball people suspect. By losing three free agents (Dale, Billy Smith and Tim Lincecum), the Angels were permitted to sign three (Joe Mauer, Don Baylor and Bobby Grich) while other teams were limited to signing two.

"I'm running out of money," Dale said. "I didn't play winter ball because I didn't want to take a chance on getting hurt. But when I tried to get a job, nobody wants me because they think I'm running out of money."

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Raiders End Steelers' Reign on Passing Of Stabler; to Face Vikings in Super Bowl

LAND, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP)—The Oakland Raiders, who passed the key to success in their season, three touchdowns today in a bitter battle to lead the Oakland Raiders to a 24-17 victory over the Pittsburgh Steelers in the American Football Conference championship game and a spot in the Super Bowl for the first time in nine years.



Stabler, the Raiders' passer, works out for title game at Steelers by feeding his horses hay on his farm.

The Raiders will face the National Football Conference champion Minnesota Vikings, 24-13 victors over Los Angeles today, in the Super Bowl at Pasadena, Calif., on Jan. 9.

The Steelers, who three times in the last four years prevented the Raiders from advancing to the National Football League championship game, played without running backs Franco Harris and Rocky Bleier because of injuries suffered a week ago in a runaway playoff triumph over Baltimore. Each had gained more than 1,000 yards rushing during the regular season.

The victory was the 12th straight for the Raiders as Oakland had the best regular-season record in the NFL at 12-1.

The Steelers had won 10 straight entering the AFC championship, but were no match for the Raiders without Harris and Bleier.

The Raiders completely dominated first-half play as they took a 17-0 lead. They cashed in on a short punt, an interception and put together a 13-play, 6-minute drive at the end of the first half while the Steelers almost were completely shut out.

The Raiders made gaping holes in the Steelers' defense as Mark Van Eeghen, Mike Garrett and Pete Banaszak ground out more than 100 yards.

Stabler, mixing his plays with finesse, picked the Steelers secondary apart, throwing a five-

yard TD pass to tight end Warren Moon and a seemingly picking up first-down yardage whenever needed.

The Steelers put together their only sustained effort midway through the second period, taking a kickoff on their 25 and marching 75 yards to score.

Running back Reggie Harrison took the ball in from the four after Steeler quarterback Terry Bradshaw had completed passes of 11, 12 and 30 yards, the big game going to flanker Lynn Swann who took the ball to the Oakland seven.

During the first half Oakland ran off 40 plays to Pittsburgh's 23 and more than doubled the Steelers' offensive output.

The Raiders scored first on a 39-yard field goal by Errol Mann after a 18-yard punt gave Oakland the ball on the Steelers' 38.

The Raiders made the score 10-0 after Willie Hall intercepted a Bradshaw pass and took it to the Steelers' goal line. Running back Clarence Davis took it in three plays later.

Transitions

BASKETBALL
MILWAUKEE—Paced Lloyd Walton, guard, on injury reserve list; activated, Dan Meyer.

BASKETBALL
BALTIMORE—Placed 29-year-old left-hander Mike Culler and 26-year-old right-hander Tommy Harper on waivers.

TEXAS—Released left-hander Craig Cook.

ryant, Foreman Star in Beating Rams

OMINGTON, Minn., Dec. 26 (AP)—The Minnesota Vikings won a record fourth Super Bowl berth today, capitalizing on Bobby Bryant's efforts, blocked field-goal attempt, Chuck Foreman's 118 yards in a 24-13 victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

Victory in the National Football League championship game in 14th weather put the Vikings, who their three previous National Football League championships, into the Super Bowl at the Oakland Raiders on Jan. 9 in Pasadena, Calif.

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on two big turnovers. With the Vikings on the march, Tarkenton's pass from the Rams' 16 was picked off in the endzone by NFL interception leader Monte Jackson.

Haden, scrambling back and forth across the field, then hit Harold Jackson with a 40-yard pass and, then again running madly while looking for a receiver, hit McCutcheon with a 14-yard pass to the Vikings' 10.

McCutcheon drove up the middle on the next play for the touchdown, but Dempsey missed the extra-point attempt to cut Minnesota's lead to 17-6.

On Minnesota's next series, Tarkenton was looking to pass from his 22 when Fred Dryer rocked him from behind, causing a fumble. Jack Youngblood scooped up the ball for Los Angeles and returned it eight yards to the Vikings' eight. Three plays later, Haden passed to Jackson for the touchdown and Dempsey's extra point cut the lead to 17-13.

The Rams moved into Viking territory twice in the last period, but Higgenberg dropped Haden for a 10-yard loss on third-and-nine at the Minnesota 33, forcing the Rams to punt.

And with just under three minutes left in the game, Jim Marshall pressured Haden into an incomplete and then Bryant made his key interception.

When the game was over Minnesota fans stormed the field and tore down both goal posts. For

College Basketball

TOURNAMENT
CAPITAL CITY CLASSIC
(Consolation)
Southeastern 81, Wright Patterson 51.
(Championship)
Capital 70, N. Kentucky 66.
CAROLINA CLASSIC
(First Round)
S. Carolina 11, Maryland 64.
Alabama 60, Georgetown 64.
LAS VEGAS CLASSIC
(First Round)
Nevada 17, UNLV 88.
Murray 58, Bradley 62.
(Elimination)
Arkansas 67, N. Carolina 68.
CAROLINA CLASSIC
(Championship)
Alabama 67, S. Carolina 62.
(Consolation)
Georgetown 60, Harvard 66.

Padres' Jones Shows Modesty

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 26 (AP).—Randy Jones, who doesn't believe he's worth a \$2-million contract, has signed with the San Diego Padres. No terms of the multiyear pact were disclosed, but it was believed the star left-hander would be paid at least twice last year's salary of \$875,000.

Jones, the National League Cy Young Award winner for 1976 after posting a 22-14 record, decided the other day to bring in the noted player agent, Jerry Kapstein, to conduct the negotiations, and Kapstein apparently didn't waste time.

Stockton, Tanner Gain in Australia

SYDNEY, Dec. 26 (AP).—Americans Dick Stockton and Roscoe Tanner scored first-round victories today on the opening day of the New South Wales Open tennis championships.

Stockton beat fellow American Tom Gorman, 7-6, 6-3. Tanner won 6-3, 6-4 against Bob Hewitt, a former Australian and now a South African resident.

Australian Rose Caschorek, first hurdle in his fight to retain the New South Wales title with a 7-5, 6-3 victory over local player Terry Rowcott.

Los Angeles fans, it had been a frustrating day.

After Bryant's 90-yard run, the Rams again churned out huge chunks of yardage. They moved from their 30 to the Vikings' 21 in just five plays, but Cappelletti fumbled and Matt Blair made his sixth fumble recovery of the season to halt the drive.

Another key turnover was the blocked punt. Rams' punter Rusty Jackson dropped the snap from center, picked it up and then had his punt blocked. White recovered on the Los Angeles eight and, after the Vikings were unable to move, Cox kicked his field goal.

After Bryant's late-game interception, Tarkenton tossed a short pass over the middle to Foreman, who carried it 57 yards to the Rams' 14. Johnson, who came in when Foreman was shaken up on the big gain, barreled into the endzone from 12 yards out to clinch the victory.

Tarkenton finished the game 12 for 27 for 143 yards.

Finley Tells of His Efforts, Plots of Others

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP).—Charles O. Finley has testified that six of his players were told by their agent, Jerry Kapstein, in June not to sign contracts with the Oakland A's. The Oakland owner also said that Don Baylor had rejected his offer of \$635,000 over three years.

Finley was testifying in Federal District Court, where he is suing commissioner Bowie Kuhn because the czar voided the \$3.5-million sales of three players last June. The case was recessed until Jan. 3, when Kuhn's lawyers will question Finley.

Finley said he believed baseball's Major League Agreement didn't give the commissioner power to void legal trades in the game, but allowed him only to "make sure there is no gambling and nothing immoral going on."

The Oakland owner also testified that he had offered Joe Rudi a contract that would have paid Rudi \$150,000 in 1978. But, Finley said, Rudi rejected the offer and Finley later tried to sell him to the Boston Red Sox for \$1 million.

Kuhn voided that June 15 sale of Rudi and Rolfe Fingers to the Boston Red Sox for \$1 million each, and one of Vida Blue to the New York Yankees for \$1.5 million. Rudi and Fingers subsequently were picked up in last month's free-agent draft. Blue again signed with Oakland.

Kuhn, citing a phrase in the Major League Agreement, said the sales by Finley were "not in the best interests of baseball" and would tend to upset "competitive balance" in the American League by making New York and Boston too strong and weakening Oakland.

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Jones had an outstanding year.

He finished the regular season with 207 completed passes in 343 attempts, good for a 60.3 percent age. He passed for a league high 3,104 yards and his 24 touchdowns passes were second only to Oakland's Ken Stabler. Carr, also a Louisiana, caught 43 passes for 1,112 yards, the highest figure in the league, and 11 touchdowns.

Jones was named on 26 of the 42 ballots cast by UPT's panel of 42 pro football writers, three from each conference city. Stabler was the runner-up with six votes and New England quarterback Steve Grogan and Baltimore running back Lydell Mitchell tied for third with three votes each. Cincinnati quarterback Ken Anderson and Buffalo running back O. J. Simpson rounded out the balloting with one vote each.

Soviet Juniors Lead Ice Hockey

BANSKA BYSTRICA, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Unbeaten, Soviet Union consolidated its lead in the world junior ice hockey championships here today with a 4-2 victory over Sweden.

The Saint Catherine Finleys, representing Canada, beat Finland, 6-4, to move into second place in the championships, a point behind Russia.

Poland, the underdog of the championships, gained its first point with an unexpected 2-2 draw with the United States, while Czechoslovakia moved up in the placings with an 8-2 triumph over West Germany.

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After the Steelers scored to make it 10-7, the Rams mounted a 13-play drive ending with a TD pass Stabler to Banksen to end the scoring for the first half.

7 Familiar Faces

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (UPI).—Seven of the 24 players selected to the All-Pro National Football League squad by the Professional Football Writers of America gained the honor for the third time. They were Ron Yary, Jim Langer, O. J. Simpson, Jack Youngblood, Jack Ham, Ken Houston and Ray Guy.

The American and National Conferences placed 12 players apiece. On a team basis, the Oakland Raiders and the Buffalo Bills each had two players on the offensive unit while the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Los Angeles Rams led the defensive teams with two selections each.

The offensive team was made up of Bert Jones of Baltimore at quarterback, Simpson of Buffalo and Walter Payton of Chicago at running backs, Dave Casper of Oakland at tight end, Clifford Brumbaugh of Oakland and Drew Pearson of Dallas at wide receivers, Yary of Minnesota and Dan Dierdorf of St. Louis at tackles, Joe Delamelleure of Buffalo and John Hannah of New England at guards, Langer of Miami at center and Jim Bakken of St. Louis at placekicker.

Named to the defensive team were Youngblood of Los Angeles at defensive end, San Francisco at end, Wally Chambers of Chicago and Jerry Sherk of Cleveland at tackles, Jack Lambert of Pittsburgh at middle linebacker, Ham of Houston at outside linebacker, Monte Jackson of Los Angeles and Roger Wehrli of St. Louis at cornerbacks, Cliff Harris of Dallas and Houston of Washington at safeties and Guy of Oakland as punter.

Worming's score came with 24 seconds left in the game when Robbie Wright went over from the one to clinch a 24-yard drive.

Oklahoma took the opening kickoff and marched 80 yards in

\$2 Bettors Now Believe In Santa Claus

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26 (AP).—A 10-year-old horse named Santa Claus won the third race at the Fair Grounds on Christmas Eve, delivering a \$7.10 present to dozens of giggling, holiday-spirited \$2 bettors.

It was no surprise to Santa's handlers, who brought their horse to the paddock with his tail wrapped in red and white ribbons and a red stocking cap on his head.

When Santa took the lead in the stretch of the mile and a sixteenth race, the track announcer broke off his usual clipped listing of the positions: "Here comes Santa Claus, here comes Santa Claus," he sang.

"Here comes Santa Claus, here comes Santa Claus, all by himself."

The crowd went wild. One observer said it was the most cheering he's ever heard at the track.

Finley was testifying in Federal District Court, where he is suing commissioner Bowie Kuhn because the czar voided the \$3.5-million sales of three players last June. The case was recessed until Jan. 3, when Kuhn's lawyers will question Finley.

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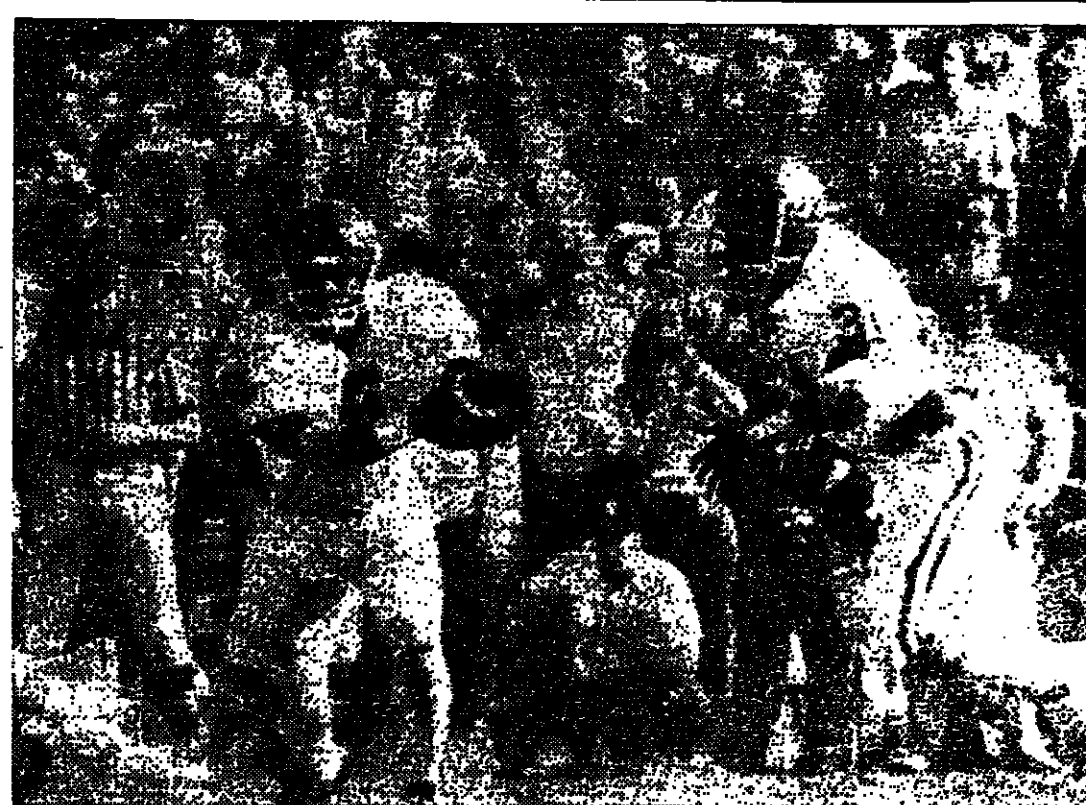
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IN HAND—Oklahoma quarterback Thomas Lott gives ball to back Ken King in 1st period.

Oklahoma Has a Fiesta Against Wyoming

TEMPE, Ariz., Dec. 26 (UPI).—Oklahoma, capitalizing on early scoring opportunities, routed Wyoming 41-7 in the Fiesta Bowl yesterday.

Elvis Peacock scored two touchdowns and Uwe Von Schamann kicked field goals of 32 and 50 yards to lead the Big Eight Conference Sooners, who never punted in the game.

Oklahoma, ranked 13th, put together touchdown drives of 80, 53, 82 and 51 yards and coach Barry Switzer substituted freely after a 27-0 lead midway in the third quarter. Sixteen backs carried the ball for Oklahoma.

Wyoming's score came with 24 seconds left in the game when Robbie Wright went over from the one to clinch a 24-yard drive.

Oklahoma took the opening kickoff and marched 80 yards in

14 plays, taking six minutes, with Peacock going over from the three for the touchdown.

Wyoming, which finished the regular season as co-champion of the Western Athletic Conference and beat co-champion Brigham Young to earn the right to play in the Fiesta Bowl, managed only three yards after taking the ensuing kick at the 13, and the Sooners took over at their 47. Horace Ivory went over from the four 10 plays later for Oklahoma's second score with 3:31 remaining in the first quarter and the rout was on.

Oklahoma finished the regular season as one of three co-champions in the Big Eight, but lost a chance to go to the Orange Bowl because of its loss to Colorado.

The Sooners, finishing the sea-

son with a 9-2-1 record, had 438 yards total offense to 204 for the Cowboys, who ended with an 8-4 mark.

Gray 21, Blue 19

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 26 (AP).—All-American quarterback Tommy Kramer of Rice passed for three touchdowns and Sidney Thornton of Northwest Louisiana rushed for a record 151 yards Friday as the Grays downed the Blues 31-10 in their post-season college all-star game.

The victory ended the South's three-year losing streak. Two of Kramer's touchdown

